

Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 751.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL on THURSDAY, March 29th. Doors open at Seven o'clock p.m. Chair taken at Eight. Tickets for Reserved and Numbered Seats, 2s. 6d.; Platform or Central Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d. To be had at 337, Strand.

OPENING of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Union of Baptists and Independents), PLAISTOW, E. (Rev. JOHN CURWEN, Pastor.)
FIRST DAY OF OPENING SERVICES, THURSDAY, Mar. 22.—Rev. S. MARTIN, of Westminster, will preach at 12.15 noon; and Rev. A. RALEIGH at 6.30 p.m.—DINNER at Two, 2s. 6d. each; TEA at Five, 1s.; both, 3s.—Revs. C. Gilbert, A. Reed, B.A., Baldwin Brown, J. Viney, J. Kennedy, M.A., &c., will deliver Addresses between the Services.
SECOND DAY, SUNDAY, 25th.—Rev. R. HALLEY, D.D., will preach at 11; Rev. J. KENNEDY, M.A., at 6.30.
THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 27th.—Rev. C. H. SPURGEON will preach at 3 and at 7.—TEA at Five, 1s.—Doors open, for free admission, twenty minutes before each service; admission before that time, through Vestry, by Tickets, 1s. each. Trains leave Fenchurch (Tilbury Line) at 10.37, 11.50, 2.5, 3.22, 5.22, 6.37.—Return Tickets, from Fenchurch or any North London Railway Station, 6d. or 9d.
Aid (much needed) will be thankfully received by Rev. JOHN CURWEN, Plaistow, E.

HIBBERT TRUST.—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS will be AWARDED on this Foundation after the Examination in November next, provided that Candidates are declared by the Examiners to be duly qualified. The Examination will take place at UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, London, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of November, 1860.
The names and addresses of all Candidates, together with satisfactory evidence of age, graduation, and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, must be forwarded to him, at University Hall, on or before October 1st.
CHARLES J. MURCH, Secretary.
University Hall, Gordon-square, Feb. 13, 1860.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Election of Directors, 1860.
CLOSE OF THE BALLOT.
C. Bennett .. 1,226 G. W. Burge .. 1,194
P. Bunnell .. 1,192 J. Runtz .. 91
J. B. Burton .. 1,223
Ladies and Gentlemen,—In acquainting you with the result of the ballot, as above, we beg to thank you for the hearty co-operation and support with which we have been so uniformly favoured throughout this contest, and which has this day resulted in our triumphant election.
We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours most obediently,
C. BENNETT, Jun.
P. BUNNELL,
J. B. BURTON,
G. W. BURGE.

Radley's Hotel, March 19, 1860.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.
The next SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, April 26, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN—viz., FIVE for Life, FIFTEEN for the ordinary Period of Five Years, from a List of 146 Candidates.
Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.
The Poll will commence at TWELVE o'clock and close at TWO o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
At this Meeting, the motion to re-elect cases for life will be proposed for confirmation, and to take effect at once. The Board have reason to know that this provision will be highly acceptable to many of the best friends of the Charity, and they doubt not that they shall have proportionate support if called on to take up increasing responsibilities.
NOTICE WILL ALSO BE GIVEN to rescind that portion of the 12th Rule allowing plurality of votes; and that at the next and all future elections one vote only be given for each annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and for each life subscription of five guineas, and so on in proportion.

BANKERS.
The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.
The Board request a perusal of the last report, and of a pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., entitled "A Visit to Earlswood," which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, where information will be cheerfully supplied, and subscriptions thankfully received by the Sub-Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.
JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Foultry, E.C., March, 1860.

DEVON.—TO BE SOLD, with possession at Lady-day next, a flourishing CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL DAY SCHOOL for BOYS, in a large town. Number of pupils, from forty to fifty. Income, 350*l*. Expenses small. Premium, 120*l*. References required.
Address, Y. E., 8, High-street, Ipswich.

TO AUCTIONEERS, UPHOLDERS, and CABINETMAKERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a flourishing market town in the West of England, an old-established BUSINESS, offering to an enterprising young man, with moderate capital, advantages seldom to be met with. Rent moderate. Stock to be taken at a valuation. A portion of the purchase-money would, if required, be left in the business.
For further particulars, apply to Ellington and Ridley, 80, Watling-street, London, E.C.

TO PRIVATE SCHOOLMASTERS.—TO BE LET or SOLD, with immediate possession, a genteel VILLA RESIDENCE, nearly new, in which there is conducted a long-established DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for youth of both sexes.
An engraved view of the premises will be sent on application, immediately necessary, to Mr. Moody, Charlton Adam Academy, near Somerton, Somersetshire.

THE PRINCIPAL of a SCHOOL wishes to obtain a SITUATION for a LADY as GOVERNESS to YOUNG CHILDREN. A VACANCY for a PUPIL about 16 occurs. Terms, for two years, Fifty Guineas.
Address, Miss Smith, Broadway, Plaistow.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a School or Family. She teaches English, Music (Organ and Piano), French, and the Use of the Globes.
Address, E. C., care of Mr. Wicker, Pierson's-green, Brenchley, Kent.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT.—A LADY wishes to procure a RE-ENGAGEMENT for her GOVERNESS (to young children), who has lived with her for upwards of Three Years. She can conscientiously recommend her as competent to ground thoroughly in English, Music, French, and Drawing. Terms moderate.
M. C., Miss Hopkins, 12, Grove-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She can undertake to teach English thoroughly, with Music, French, and German—the two latter acquired on the Continent. The highest references can be given.
Address, B. M., Post-office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

A TRADESMAN'S DAUGHTER, Nineteen Years of Age, residing in the country, is DESIROUS of a SITUATION to TAKE the CARE of TWO or THREE CHILDREN and their Wardrobe. References of the highest respectability can be given.
Address, N. B., Post-office, Wickford, Essex.

GOVERNESS WANTED in a DISSENTING FAMILY. A member of a Christian Church would be preferred. A competent knowledge of Music and French required. Salary, 30*l*. per annum.
State age, qualifications, and references, prepaid, to B. Z., "Nonconformist" Office.

TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG MAN is open for a SITUATION in the DRAPERY. Good reference.
Apply to B. C., Post-office, Croydon, Surrey.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, TWO FEMALES, for a general Country Trade—one as COUNTER-HAND, the other to understand Millinery, and to TAKE the CHARGE of a small SHOWROOM. Testimonials satisfactory.
Apply to Hibbert and Son, Tisbury, Wilts.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an experienced YOUNG MAN for the COUNTRY. He must be a good salesman, persevering, and obliging, and of good moral character.
Apply, personally, to J. Gower, 7, Wood-street, Cheap-side; or by letter, naming two last situations and full particulars, to Lindsay and Son, Stratford-on-Avon.

WANTED, now or in the early part of April, with a thorough knowledge of the Drapery, a MAN of active business habits, good address, and Christian principle, to act as SHOP-WALKER, introduce goods, &c.
Address, Heales and Sons, Reading, stating age, salary, name, and period of two last engagements, and in what religious connexion.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON WISHES to MEET with a SITUATION in a BAKER'S or CONFECTIONER'S SHOP, or in the STATIONERY and FANCY LINE. Has a good general knowledge of business, and would have no objection to assist in the domestic affairs if required. A comfortable and permanent situation is the chief object.
Address, M. P., 1, Cumberland-place, Kew, Surrey.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, a respectable and experienced YOUNG MAN, as FIRST SHOPMAN. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.
Address, W. Norman, Grocer, &c., Ryde, Isle of Wight.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—J. MORBANT, GROCER and TEA-DEALER, RYDE, ISLE of WIGHT, has a VACANCY for a respectable, well-educated YOUTH. A premium required.

LADIES' SCHOOL, EASTGATE HOUSE, WARWICK.
Mrs. BURDETT continues to receive Young Ladies, who are carefully instructed in the ordinary accomplishments, whilst great attention is given to all the important branches of a useful Education.
Mrs. BURDETT has had large experience in Tuition, and in proof of the advancement and happiness of her Pupils, can confidently appeal to the testimony of their Parents.
Eastgate House is commodious, and has a delightful garden attached to it.
Masters of eminence attend the Establishment. Terms moderate, which, together with References, will be forwarded on application.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.
Conducted by Mr. VERNY.
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.
Prospectuses on application.

HOMERTON COLLEGE MODEL SCHOOLS.
Mr. THOMAS, Teacher of the Upper Boys' School, RECEIVES into his FAMILY the SONS of FATHERS desirous of availing themselves of the ADVANTAGES of the above SCHOOLS. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. Thomas, 1, Matilda-terrace, Oriel-road, Homerton, N.E.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, RAYLEIGH, ESSEX.
(Established 1797.)
Conducted by Messrs. UWINS and HENSON.
A sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, with careful religious, moral, and physical training. The situation of the establishment is elevated and healthy, within a short drive of Southend; and an omnibus passes the academy daily, meeting the morning and evening trains from London at the Benfleet station.
Terms very moderate.
A prospectus forwarded on application, and numerous highly satisfactory references given to the Parents of Pupils.

THE ELMS, FINCHLEY-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD. LADIES' COLLEGE.
The Misses WILSON (late of Tottenham) inform their Friends that the NEXT TERM will COMMENCE APRIL 10. Biblical Literature by the Rev. Dr. Angus; History and Mental Philosophy by Dr. Hoppus; Latin and Mathematics by Mr. Orlando Balls; Music and Singing by Herr Schnegelsberg, Miss Taylor, and Mr. Dymond; Drawing, with Model Drawing and Painting, and the Modern Languages taught by First-class Masters. Occasional Lectures on Natural Science. Suitable classes for Junior Pupils.
Further particulars may be had on application to the Misses Wilson, Finchley-road.

AT the MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
For first-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, there is now accommodation for an increased number of PUPILS.
Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts, while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, may be also thoroughly studied. As a rule, LATIN and GREEK follow FRENCH and GERMAN.
The number of pupils is limited, and individual requirements are carefully provided for; yet all classes are sufficiently large to afford the advantages of emulation and competition.
TERMS FOR DAY PUPILS.
Eight Guineas and Ten Guineas a-year, inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, and every charge.
TERMS FOR BOARDERS.
(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, Laundress, and sempstress):—
Under the Age of Thirteen Years .. 24*l* 5 s. a-year.
Under the Age of Sixteen Years .. 25*l* 5 s. "
Above that Age .. 40*l* 5 s. "
Payable in advance; but accounts are not presented until the middle of the quarter, nor are terms raised after entrance.
The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are short—at Christmas and at Midsummer.
For prospectuses, apply to R. Griffin and Co., West Nile-street, Glasgow, Publishers to the University, and 10, Stationers' Hall-court, London; or to the Principal, JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.G.S., &c.

LECTURES TO THE SENIOR CLASSES.
Pupils Free. Strangers, One Guinea each Course.
JANUARY TO MARCH.—A Series of Ten, "On the Physical Features and Natural Productions of Britain, regarded in their Bearing upon History, and in their Relation to the Industry and Commercial Prosperity of the English Nation," by William Hughes, Esq., F.R.G.S.
MARCH TO JUNE.—A Course of Ten, "On Ancient History, illustrated liberally by Monuments of Industry and Art, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman," by Dr. G. Kiakel, F.R.G.S.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
JESSE HOBSON, F.R.S., Secretary.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

£281,953 have been advanced since May, 1861, by THE PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY, 22, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.—MONEY advanced in large or small sums, for long or short periods, upon the security of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold. Law charges fixed; commission easy. Prospectuses had at the office of the Society, 27, New Bridge-street, friars, daily, between the hours of Nine and Five, and Wednesday evenings from Six to Eight.
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, cannot be obtained from any other Assurance Office.

FREEDOM from RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from restrictions (as commonly imposed by other companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to non-payment of premiums, indisputability, limits of residence and occupation, military and naval service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY and PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy holders are wholly exempt from the liabilities of partnership, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

PROFITS SCHEME.—A share of profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his policy.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of 500*l.* and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the premiums for the first six years, with interest on the other half.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during peace or war.

A medical officer in attendance every day at half-past 12 o'clock.

There is a special advantage in assuring before the approaching close of the books for the 21st annual balance; one year's earlier participation in profits will thus be secured.

Applications will be received until 5th April.

THOS. FRASER, Res. Sec.

London, 20, King William-street, City, E.C.

FINAL NOTICE.—On 5th April the ASSURANCE LISTS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND will CLOSE for the 21st annual balance and 16th allocation of profit. Applications should be lodged on or before that day.

THOS. FRASER, Res. Sec.

London, 20, King William-street, E.C.

ACCIDENTS of EVERY KIND and FROM ANY CAUSE Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.
Edward Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CHAIRMAN—Edward Heath, Esq.

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T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Moss and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Banner and Son.

PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay Bevan and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.

OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—John Kingsley, Esq.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 21st October, 1859. THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair. The Meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the New Income for the year exceeded 20,000*l.*; and after payment of Losses by Fire, expenses of Management, and the expenses necessarily incurred in opening the Branches and Agencies, a balance of 9,500*l.*, in favour of the Company was shown on the year's transactions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The large extension of New Business in this Department is shown by the following comparison between the first two and the third and fourth Quarters of the year:—

In the Two First Quarters the Amount Assured was £1,759,000

In the Third and Fourth Quarters the Amount was 3,877,000

Exhibiting an increase of £2,118,000

And making the Total Amount Assured with the Company during the Year £5,636,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The same gratifying progress has been made in this as in the Fire Department.

Assurances of every description dependent on human life, at rates of premium commensurate with the risk, and as low as is consistent with safety.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies, as explained in the following clause:—In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary life policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years, grant a paid up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in, and any bonus that may have been added.

LOANS.—Advances are made by the Directors to eligible parties on personal security combined with a Life Policy.

Every information on the business of the Company may be obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

BANK of DEPOSIT,

Established A.D. 1844.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Capital Stock, £100,000.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

THE OAKERTHORPE IRON and COAL COMPANY (Limited).

Registered 25th November, 1859.

Offices, 8, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

Capital, 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l.* each, to be paid up by five calls of 2*l.* each; the first to be paid down, and the remainder at intervals of two months.

The object of the company is the working of the mines of ironstone and coal under the Oakertorpe estates in the parish of Wingfield, in the county of Derby.

The profits of the company it is estimated will be fully equal to 15 per cent. per annum on the capital employed.

The general management of the concern has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, of Derby, and the management of the furnaces in the hands of Mr. William Evans, late of the Dowlais Iron Works, Merthyr Tydvil.

A large number of shares have been allotted. Applications for the remaining unallotted shares should be addressed either to Edward Corry, Esq., the secretary pro. tem., at the offices of the Company, 8, New Broad-street, London; to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, Derby; to the solicitors, Messrs. Stuart and Baly, 6, Gray's Inn-square, London; to Mr. John Smith, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. Robert McEwen, Ducie-buildings, Manchester; Messrs. T. Earp and Son, Derby; or Messrs. F. E. and S. Smith, Sheffield; from either of whom prospectuses and printed forms of applications for shares may be obtained.

CLOSED UPPERS.—Price List (free by post) on application to M. H. DEED, West Central Leather and Shoe Mercery Warehouse, 41 and 42, High-street, St. Giles's, London, W.C.

TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS, the cheapest and best in London.

Sands, Tailor, 17, Holborn-hill, opposite Fumival's Inn.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF CAPES.—The extensive sale of these superior Garments is their best recommendation. FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING of every description upon economical and honourable principles, guaranteed by a reputation established more than fifty years.

WALTER BERDOE, TAILOR, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (North Side).

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.

Price £12.

The only Family Sewing Machine in Great Britain. Tailors, dress-makers, cap-makers, shirt-makers, stay-makers, &c., can make 1*l.* clear profit weekly by using the BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.

52, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PATENT £6 6s. WHEATSTONE'S FIVE-OCTAVE HARMONIUM. Has double pedals, with soft agreeable quality of tone.

Manufactured by the Patentees, WHEATSTONE and CO., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held on THURSDAY, March 8, 1860, at the Chief Offices, 47 and 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.; WILLIAM GOVER, Esq., the Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR read the Report and Balance-sheet, and afterwards addressed the meeting in the following terms:—"The education of the people in the important question of life assurance is proceeding with great rapidity. Fifteen years ago such a thing as a 100*l.* policy-holder was unknown. The middle classes and the working classes did not understand what life assurance was. In mercantile circles the creditor assured the debtor's life, and in titled circles provision was made for the younger branches of a family by life assurance; but beyond that little was done and little known about it. But in the last fifteen years the platform and the press, the actuary, the lecturer, and the agent, have simplified the science into its primary elements, and it is now a common thing to make such a provision for families as life assurance. I have attended many public meetings at which the principles of this company have been familiarly explained, and I find on the part of the public a very thorough comprehension of the value of a true table of mortality, an ample guarantee fund, an entire division of profits, and other equitable arrangements made for the public convenience and benefit; and I find also, notwithstanding all the obloquy thrown upon modern offices, that where ten policies are taken out in most old offices one hundred are taken out in the British Equitable. I ought to pause here, and say how much I feel indebted to the intelligent and devoted services of our agents. I had the honour after many years' hard service of receiving an unanimous testimonial at the hands of the principal of them. I am proud of a body of agents such as we possess, and I feel that, so long as that bond of union animates us, the greatest success may be expected from our common labours. In the British Equitable Assurance Company, a division of profits having been fairly earned, was fairly distributed in the year 1858, and we trust that the continuous and increasing prosperity of the company may afford another satisfactory division in 1861; and let it be noted that every mutual policy-holder who has been two years assured at the time of the division is entitled to participate. The advantage of this will be apparent when I state that in one old mutual office it is only a select circle of the oldest policy-holders who take any profits at all, and some policy-holders in that office have been assured twenty years before they have received one penny of profits upon their policy. It may also be contrasted with the practice of one of the leading Scotch offices, also on the "purely mutual" system, which divides no profits upon policies which have been less than twenty-one years in force. Many whose deaths have taken place in this company within three years from the date of their assurance have bequeathed through this equitable arrangement considerable bonuses to their bereaved families. No personal liability attaches to any policy-holder under the improved form of mutual assurance introduced by this company. In all ordinary mutual offices the policy-holder stipulates that if the common fund arising from premiums only should be found insufficient to pay the entire claims of the company, his family shall forego the right to payment of the policy altogether. Thus a very terrible contingency hangs over the policy, and the provisions for the family instead of being absolute become hypothetical, while in the event con-

templated of insufficiency of funds, the policy-holder in such offices would be largely liable for rent, tradesmen's bills, moneys borrowed by the company, and immediate annuities sold by the company. No personal liability exists to the policy-holder in this company. The capital fund over and above the premium fund establishes his assurance. He does not share either the gains or the losses of the non-participating business. He gets what he wants—a life assurance. He pays for it at the lowest figure, namely, cost price, and he secures a return of all he has paid too much in the shape of triennial bonuses. I am glad to see the British Equitable Investment Company working in such harmonious union with the Life Assurance Company. I believe that union will be permanent, and that the connexion will be most beneficial to both companies, while the funds are totally distinct. The Investment Company offers the same advantages to the saving public as the Assurance Company does to the assuring public—it is a good thing to teach the young the habit of saving—it is a safeguard against the temptations of youth, and it promotes that habit of self-denial which is one of the elements of virtue and happiness; and the youth who begins by saving for himself is likely in after years to assure for another; while the father of a family who assures his life is likely to teach his children to take out Building Society shares in the British Equitable Investment Company. I look with particular satisfaction upon the Small Deposit Branch which is now being added to that company, and which will afford the working-man what he has never possessed before,—a safe, convenient, and profitable investment for his hard earnings. I believe that with unity, which has ever distinguished this company, and that earnest co-operation afforded by all connected with it, the hopes entertained by the directors in the report respecting the extension of the company's business in 1860 will be abundantly realised."

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting: I feel that after the satisfactory report that has been read, and the luminous address of our managing director, there is little for me to do in moving the report. That report is brief, but telling, because it presents facts. Nine hundred and seventy-two policies issued, 168,000*l.* of new business, an agency increasing, respectable and energetic, and prospects highly encouraging. It is highly gratifying also to compare and find a greater amount of new business than in former successful years, and even one hundred and seventy new policies more than last year. Gentlemen, these are indications of life and progress, which it is delightful to witness. One voice that was heard at our last annual meeting is now silenced. Our late friend, by his pen, his lips, and his efforts, has left us an example. His path was marked by usefulness and honour, and his name will long be remembered in the circle in which he moved. In all that is excellent and praiseworthy let us follow the example of Thomas Timpson. Let each one of you pour his urn into this channel, and our institution will rise higher and higher, and spread wider and further throughout the length and breadth of our favoured land. The Chairman concluded, amid much applause, by moving—"That the report and balance-sheet now read be adopted."

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. EDMUND DONN, seconded the resolution: I think it unnecessary that I should go over again these topics which have been so ably discussed by our valued chairman. I feel great pleasure in being present at this important meeting, of witnessing the prosperous state of affairs presented to us to-day, and in listening to the most interesting report ever laid before us since the establishment of the company. I am glad to think that in electing our manager to be one of the body of Directors, we have tendered him some reward for his exertions. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jabez Field was unanimously elected a Director of the Company.

Mr. HARE: I claim the honour of moving that Mr. W. S. Gover be re-elected a Director. I abstain in the presence of that gentleman from saying all that I think in respect of his abilities, his energy and prudence; but there is no reason why a man should abstain from stating what he has himself seen and known, and I cannot therefore refrain from expressing my high gratification at his becoming a Director. My earnest hope and belief is that you will confirm their choice by a unanimous vote. Standing as we do as one of those substantial houses to which our chairman has alluded, I feel that by this act we shall make it stronger than ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON: Allow me to have the pleasure of seconding this resolution.—It was carried with every demonstration of respect and unanimity.

Mr. JABEZ FIELD returned thanks for the honour of his being re-elected a Director.

Mr. SUTTON GOVER: Any words of mine can but feebly express thanks which are due from me. I suppose no Director can feel exactly as a manager feels, and I assure you that my attachment to this society is very strong; here I make my abiding place—my home. (Cheers.) I am prepared to do this, and to labour on, to build up the society to a higher degree of prosperity than ever. I am very much obliged to the vice-chairman, to Mr. Johnson, and to Mr. Hare for the kind expressions in reference to myself, and I can only add that I shall endeavour to be faithful to the responsibilities with which you have entrusted me. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Beddome having been proposed as an Auditor, Mr. HARE remarked: I beg to support this appointment. I can speak with the greatest pleasure in reference to Mr. Beddome, having witnessed the great care and ability with which he discharges his important duties.

Mr. Beddome was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. SMITHER: I have to propose that the best thanks of the meeting be given to our manager.—I may now say our managing director—Mr. W. Sutton Gover, for that uniform ability and courtesy with which he discharges the important duties. I wish I could only show the members who are absent to-day in what great esteem our manager is held, and how harmonious our annual meetings are; it would have shown them what a friendly family we are, and with what cordiality we work together; we feel that in electing our manager as a Director we have, in some measure, rewarded his great exertions on behalf of the society.

Mr. WARMINGTON: It affords me great satisfaction to second this resolution; as Directors we have the means of knowing whether this resolution is deserved. When our chairman stands up and gives us one of his eloquent addresses, we are all so much delighted that we are almost lost in admiration at his beautiful parables. He seems to have an exhaustless store of them, and others of us may have one or two.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR: I accept these praises as a mantle of responsibility. They will increase my love for my work.

The Rev. Mr. LUCY moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. DALE seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in a few eloquent sentences, expressed his acknowledgments, and the proceedings were brought to a termination.

THE recent annual meeting of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company arriving almost simultaneously with the issue of the report of the committee of shareholders, was a thoroughly satisfactory affair. Its dividend—a very low one under the circumstances—was thirty per cent. Its business was shown to have increased beyond precedent, and the prospect of further increase was yet more favourable. The report of the committee fully exonerates the management from all blame as to the matter made against them by the late chairman of the London Board, Mr. M. Foster. The report shows clearly the investments of the direction since 1847 to have been thoroughly safe and profitable. It states, though accidental losses—and a serious one amongst them occurred last year in America—the rate now adopted yields a fair and safe profit. It approves the amalgamation with other companies, and finds, from a careful valuation of insurances, the company in a most healthy state. The profits in the home business are 43 per cent. and the foreign 45 per cent. The company has now invested above one million,

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING."

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of his Bill, the object of which was to extend to clergymen of the Church of England the liberty which is enjoyed by Nonconformist pastors, evangelists, and teachers—that, namely, of preaching the Gospel in private and unconsecrated houses, without thereby subjecting themselves to ecclesiastical censure. The case he made out in support of the measure was simple and clear. "Here" said he "is an appalling number of the people who, for some reason or other, are hindered by the parochial system of the Church of England from deriving the least spiritual benefit from her administration. In some cases they cannot, in many they will not, come to her for religious instruction—my proposal is, so far to liberate her from old ecclesiastical restrictions, as that she may freely take her instruction to them." At first blush, the proposition seems sensible, and, assuredly, it is quite in accordance with the spirit of Him, who went in search of the lost sheep until he found it. The House of Commons deeply sympathised with the hon. member in regard to his object—more particularly that section of the House which refuses to abolish Church-rates, lest they should rob the poor of their sacred inheritance—and threw out his Bill by a majority of 36.

Of course, reasons more or less plausible were given for thus declining to multiply the teaching facilities of the Established clergy. That the Bill proposed to relax the bonds of clerical subjection to the Canon law—that, in regard to the choice of locality in which clergymen might exercise their preaching gifts, it ousted the jurisdiction of the bishop—that it might occasion confusion in parishes, which would probably ripen into discord and fanaticism—were considerations which, no doubt, had weight with minds who prefer ecclesiastical order to religious life. But the main ground of objection to the Bill, and that upon which, we imagine, rested the decision of the majority who voted against it was, that to allow clergymen of the Church of England to preach the Gospel wherever they could get men to listen to it, however it might be commended by the design and genius of Christianity, would be fatal to the parochial system of the Established Church. Sir G. C. Lewis hit the nail on the head when he said "No consequence followed more necessarily and logically from the very idea of a National Church than that certain districts were to be appointed in which clergymen, ordained by the spiritual authorities of the Church, should have the exclusive care of souls therein. If they were not to have it exclusively, in what sense could they be said to have it at all, for then they would only be so many out of a number of rivals admitted into their districts." And Mr. E. P. Bouverie, lately appointed one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, harped upon the same string. "Up till now" he said, "the whole fabric of the Church was founded on the district system—but this Bill would introduce an altogether novel and different principle." Now, as it was Mr. Bouverie

who moved the amendment for reading the Bill a second time that day six months, and as Sir G. C. Lewis's support of that amendment caused the Bill to be rejected, we think we may fairly draw the conclusion that clergymen are not to be allowed to preach when and where they see fit, because such liberty would be incompatible with the system of a Church Establishment. Let us now see whether this conclusion grounded on this reasoning will conduct the simple-minded.

As a matter of necessity and of logic, the Home Secretary tells us, a National Church assigns to properly ordained clergymen the exclusive care of souls in their respective parishes. Good! But, as a matter of fact, this exclusive care of souls, in no end of populous districts, results in the practical neglect of a large proportion of them, who, but for the irregular and unauthorised ministry of Dissenters, would be still more spiritually destitute than they are. Now, which is more important? that every parochial minister should continue to have the exclusive care of souls in his parish, or that, where that exclusive care cannot or does not put spiritual instruction within reach of all the parishioners, the care of some other duly ordained clergyman, should be free to supplement the deficiency? Mr. Locke King, be it remembered, does not propose to call in the aid of Nonconformists—on the contrary, he professes a desire to render their aid superfluous. The logical exigencies, however, of the National Church system, are against him—and it is clearly enough foreseen that when the exclusive clerical responsibility and authority of the parochial parson is broken in upon, his exclusive claim to the parochial endowments is, as far as theory goes, utterly destroyed. "Let the poor, therefore, be without the Gospel in our populous places—let the Dissenters take such care for their spiritual benefit as they may! The system which assures his endowments to every parson cannot be relaxed in order to meet the religious destitution of his parishioners—the system first—afterwards the objects at which the system professedly aims. If it succeed, well—if it fail, stick to it—anyhow, and at any rate, preserve the system, and leave the souls whom it cannot reach to take their chance of irregular guidance."

But we have a shrewd suspicion that the provision of legal facilities for preaching the Gospel to the poor in over-populous parishes, was not the only object of those who put forward this measure. We fancy we detect in it a design, on the part of the Low Church or Evangelical party, to claim for themselves, in High Church parishes, all the freedom of Nonconformity, without resigning the main advantage of an Establishment. They would like to have the authority of law to be Dissenters and voluntaries in the parishes ecclesiastically governed by Tractarians, without relaxing their hold upon endowments in the more fortunate parishes which own their purer sway. No doubt, from their point of view, this is an eminently desirable arrangement—a sort of legally authorised Dissent within the very precincts of the National Church. We must say, we wish them success, with all our hearts—for we also are convinced that the parochial system of exclusive clerical authority is bound up with the system of exclusive parochial endowments. The latter cannot very long survive the former. What amazes us is, the judicial blindness which has fallen upon those who are labouring night and day to shore up with the one hand, what they would, if let alone, so effectually undermine with the other. There never was, surely, a more cross-eyed ecclesiastical party than the Low Church party in the Church of England. With one eye kept upon the endowments, and with the other fixed upon clerical liberty, all their glances present to on-lookers an uncomely squint, of which, as a matter of course, they are themselves utterly unconscious—and they cannot understand how it happens, when on one day they are furious against the abolition of Church-rates, and, on the morrow, equally zealous against exclusive parochial authority in spiritual things, the

world is apt to tell them, with more bluntness, than courtesy, that they are incapable of taking a direct and straightforward view of the questions which come within their notice. Will they ever find out that it is not merely useless, but worse than useless, to "put a new piece of cloth on an old garment?" Will no experience teach them that, if they do, "the rent will become worse?"

THE 28TH OF MARCH.

The critical day is just at hand. By Monday evening next, every petition to the House of Commons in support of Sir John Trelawny's Bill for the abolition of Church-rates ought to be posted. The work has gone on bravely—it must not slacken at the last hour. The enemies of the measure keep up their fire with unwearied perseverance; we trust, however, they will be beaten with their own weapons. So far as we can form a judgment, we shall have no other reason to regret the contest which the Archdeacons have provoked, than the unnecessary trouble and expense to which the friends of the Bill have been put. But we intreat every one of our readers to bethink him, before the opportunity has passed away, whether he may not even now do something that may have been left undone; either by way of communicating his wishes to his Parliamentary representative, or of adding still further to the number of petitions. Above all, let not past efforts be deprived of half their value by procrastination in the completion of them. Every petition should be in London on Tuesday morning at the latest. But as the time is now so near at hand, the earlier the better.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

THE LAST WEEK FOR PETITIONING.

Not a day should now be lost in sending up the petitions to the Commons, as the next debate and division take place on Wednesday. Although the petitions are now coming in pretty numerously, we should have been glad to have been able this week to point to a large aggregate, as we shall no doubt be able to do next week. The Record, we perceive, gives the number of abolitionist petitions presented, up to the 7th inst. only, adding—"And this is the result of the Liberation Society's organisation!" We hope that a week hence a very different "result" will have to be recognised.

Petitions go post free if posted in covers open at the ends, marked "Petition to Parliament," and addressed to an M.P. They may be forwarded to the member at the House of Commons; and a letter should be addressed to the member, acquainting him that they have been so sent, and enclosing a list of them, the places from which they come, the parties signing, and the number of signatures to each. If it is not wished to send them to any of the members for the locality, they may be directed to "Sir John Trelawny, Bart., M.P., 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London."

Petitions for the Lords should not be presented until the bill has passed the Commons, but may be sent at once to Serjeants' Inn, book postage being paid on them.

Short as is the time now remaining, there is yet an opportunity for doing something on the part of congregations, or of individuals, who have hitherto delayed, or have not felt the necessity for action. A letter addressed "The Liberation Society, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London," will obtain a petition, ready for signature, by return of post.

The metropolitan petitioning goes on well, good reports coming in from the City, Islington, St. Luke's and other parts of Finsbury, Marylebone, and Chelsea. The aggregate signatures from Finsbury, irrespective of congregational petitions and scattered local efforts, is over 2,000, and will, it is expected, more than double that number by Tuesday next. Several churchwardens and a great number of Episcopalians have united in the movement. In this borough it has been found that not a few

signatures have been obtained on the other side on the representation that the petition has been for a "settlement" of the Church-rate question. In Lambeth a committee has been formed, sits daily at the Horns Tavern, and is actively at work. From a bill which has been extensively circulated in the borough we extract the following:—

An opportunity now presents itself to abolish Church-rates for ever. Three times has the House of Commons condemned them by large majorities. Many of you have fought the Church-rate battle successfully, and are free; but there are thousands still in bondage; and it is for their sake you are now asked to give the finishing stroke to a tax which has been condemned by the House of Commons, and by persons of every shade of religious sentiment. Time presses. Do not delay. Sign the petition sheets with thousands of signatures, so that the voice of the large and important borough of Lambeth may be distinctly and adequately expressed in Parliament.

At a meeting of the general body of the three denominations of Protestant Dissenting ministers in and about the metropolis, held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the Congregational Library—the Rev. Professor Hoppus in the chair—Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were adopted in support of the bill for the total abolition of Church-rates.

We regret to hear of nothing being done in the City of Westminster.

Liverpool has upwards of sixty petitions in hand, and the town's petition is receiving a goodly number of signatures. At Exeter a town's petition is in course of signature, and we hear some curious stories as to a pro-rate petition. Chichester has a town's petition, which already bears a thousand signatures. Buckingham has six petitions in hand, and "the villages will not be overlooked." At Bridgewater a correspondent says:—"We shall send up from twenty-five to thirty petitions from the town and neighbourhood." Yeovil sends up a petition "signed by the mayor and corporation, mostly Churchmen." Ironbridge also sends one, signed by Churchmen and "Conference Methodists." At Macclesfield, ten or twelve petitions are in course of signature. At Swansea, "the petitions are coming in very fast from the country." Birkenhead will send seventeen petitions, and, says one correspondent, "Churchmen sign very gladly." Our petition was headed by sixteen Churchmen, including two ex-churchwardens." From St. Helens, we learn that the petitions are receiving signatures in great number, one having already 2,500 names, another upwards of 1,000. A correspondent at Stratford-on-Avon writes:—

In our immortal town, the Independents send a petition for the total abolition of Church-rates from our own congregation and from our three village stations. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists will forward theirs next week. The Wesleyan Methodists (here as in other places in the neighbourhood) are entering heartily into the matter, and will have their petition ready next week. Many of the signatures for the anti-abolition petitions for this neighbourhood, at least, and probably in others, have been obtained surreptitiously. The gentleman who had the care of the petition in one of our villages was informed by no less than twelve persons that they had already signed petitions under the impression that they were advocating abolition, and insisted on signing these, as they had been gulled.

At Royston and the parishes around there are seventeen petitions in hand. At Newton Burgoland they "are doing their utmost." Sandon, Royston (2), Meldrish, Barley, Ashwell, Chishill, Caxton, Lillingdon, Gauden Morden, Thersfield, Foulmire, Barrington, Statham, and two adjoining parishes in Norfolk, send up petitions. Also Toddington, near Dunstable. At Hill Cliff, near Warrington, the petition for abolition has received the signatures of "magistrates and Churchmen." From Portsmouth we learn that from most of the Dissenting chapels petitions will be sent. Cardigan sends up twenty-two petitions, including two from "Conferences of ministers." A correspondent at Newport informs us that in a village in that neighbourhood the clergyman has been actively canvassing for signatures to a pro-rate petition, and, in the case of those who cannot write, himself signing the names of father, mother, and children of all ages! The anti-rate party are exerting themselves well, and supplying the surrounding villages. From Radcliffe, near Atherstone, we hear of pro-rate petitions got up and presented, of which neither the churchwardens nor the inhabitants know anything whatever. A similar tale comes to us from South Normanton and Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Derby, where the inhabitants knew nothing of the petitions against abolition until the notice of their presentation appeared in the newspapers. The people, however, are now putting themselves right on the subject by sending up petitions signed by Churchmen and Dissenters alike in favour of immediate abolition. Sutton-in-Ashfield, in Nottingham, is doing the same, the churchwarden himself wishing the Abolition Bill success, and hoping it would pass.

The Treasurer of the Liberation Society has, we understand, received further contributions or promises in aid of the society's funds at the present crisis, viz., from Samuel Morley, Esq., 50*l.*; Edward Smith, Esq., of Sheffield, 5*l.*; E. Backhouse, jun., Esq., of Sunderland, 10*l.*; Edmund Gurney, Esq., of Bognor, 10*l.*; Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington,

20*l.*; John Pease, Esq., 5*l.*; A Friend, per Joseph Cooper, Esq., 5*l.*; Anonymous, per ditto, 5*l.*; W. Rowntree, Esq., Scarborough, 1*l.*; J. T. Shewell, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Dr. Epps, 1*l.* We are glad to see in this list the names of several leading members of the Society of Friends—a fact which may, we hope, be regarded as an indication that the society will in future receive a large amount of support from that body.

PETITION OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—We understand that the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have prepared an elaborate petition to the House of Commons, setting forth the religious, political, and practical objections to Church-rates, and giving a careful and valuable analysis of the latest returns to the House of Commons on the subject. The petition is likely to be presented tomorrow, and will, no doubt, be printed in the usual way, as well as circulated amongst members in another form, prior to the debate of Wednesday next. We hope to give this valuable and exhaustive document *in extenso* in our next number.

THE CHURCH-RATE BATTLE.—THE FLAG OF DISTRESS.—Once more the *Record* makes an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid on behalf of the Committee of Laymen, which is conducting the pro-rate agitation. "At the present critical juncture," we are told, "they are in urgent need of funds." Can it be that the readers of the *Record* do not care to support a movement which is making an expiring effort to bolster up a system that dishonours Christianity?

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Tuesday, March 13.—Petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Ridley, from Dissenting congregations at Newcastle-on-Tyne; by Mr. Portman, from South Petherton; by Mr. Kershaw, from congregation of Independent Chapel, New Windsor, Salford, and from Independent Chapel, Pendleton, Salford; by Mr. Dutton, from the congregation of Dissenters, Baptist Chapel, Wallop, Hants; by Mr. Wickham, from Idle; by Mr. H. Packe, from Pinchbeck, in the county of Lincoln; by Mr. Baines, from the congregation of Belgrave Chapel, Leeds; by Mr. Adeane, from the parishes of Melbourn and Willingham, in the county of Cambridge; by Mr. C. Bailey, from Newport, Monmouthshire; by Mr. Mills, from Totness, Diptford, and Dittisham; by F. Leveson Gower, from the congregations of the Welsh Independents and the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists, Hanley, Staffordshire; by Mr. Clive, from the Society of Friends, Hereford; and by Mr. Scholesfield, from Edgbaston Congregational Chapel, Birmingham.

Wednesday, March 14.—Petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Crossley, from congregations at Congleton (Cheshire), Keighley (Yorkshire), Mosely (3), Bilton-with-Harrogate, Hebden-bridge, and Polemoor; by Mr. J. L. Ricardo, from inhabitants of Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries (2), and from Burslem Sunday School; by Mr. Mellor, from Particular Baptists of Collingham, Nottinghamshire; by Mr. Titus Salt, from the Society of Friends at Bradford; from the congregations of Salem Chapel, Bradford, Orange-street Chapel, London, and Saltire Congregational Church, and also from other inhabitants of Saltire; by Mr. Hadfield, from the Society of Friends, Sheffield; by Mr. Wickham, from Dissenters of Bradford, Yorkshire; by Mr. Bazley (13), from Manchester; by Mr. Salomons, from a congregation of Dissenters in the town of Tonbridge; by Mr. G. Fuller, from the Baptist congregation at Stevenage, in the county of Hertford; by Mr. Baines, from Methodists of Wickham, Hants; also from Wesleyans of Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire; Wesleyans and others of Sutton, Isle of Ely; of Earith, Huntingdon; from the Baptists' College, Regent's Park; New College, London; Homerton College, London; and from the members of the Baptist Church and others, Twickenham, Middlesex; by Mr. Portman, from Henstridge Ash; by Mr. Alcock, from members of the Nonconformist congregation of Croydon; by Mr. Steel, from members of the Congregational Church, Cockermouth, and from inhabitants of Eaglesfield.

Thursday, March 15.—Petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Butler from the congregation of Protestant Dissenters of Trinity Chapel, Poplar; by Sir J. Trelawny, from the Baptist College, Bristol; Baptist congregation and others at Sutton, Isle of Ely; Baptists of Milford, Southampton; Baptists of Hundale, Essex; Dissenters of Windsor; Dissenters of Boxford, Suffolk; Baptists and others of Rayleigh, Essex; Baptists of Smeeton, Leicestershire; Dissenters of Atherstone, Warwickshire; Dissenters of Horsham, Suffolk; Churchmen and Dissenters of Sawbridge-worth, Herts; inhabitants of Alresford, Hants; Dissenters of Brentwood, Essex; Dissenters of Kibworth, Leicestershire; Independents of Wareham, Dorset; Dissenters of Brynmann, Brecon; inhabitants of Crewkerne, Somersetshire; inhabitants of Haywood, Staffordshire; inhabitants of Market Drayton, Salop; and Dissenters of Crewkerne, Somersetshire; by Mr. Thornhill, from Tideswell, county of Derby; by Mr. W. Cavendish, from the town of Chesham; by Mr. Crossley, from inhabitants of Newhill, near Rotherham, Yorkshire; by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Coke, from the Protestant Dissenters of Oulton, Norfolk; by Mr. C. Bailey (3), from Newport and Penwain, Monmouthshire; by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, from

Independent congregation, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff, and Protestant Dissenters, at Penarth, Glamorganshire; by Mr. Briscoe, from the inhabitants of Hersham and its vicinity; by Mr. C. Foster, from the Protestant Dissenters of Goodall-street Chapel, and Congregational Church, Walsall; by Mr. Hardcastle, from members of Unitarian Chapel, Bury St. Edmund's; and inhabitants of Nayland, Suffolk; by Mr. Clay, from the Society of Friends, Hull; by Mr. Bass, from Wesleyan Reformers, Becket-street Chapel, Derby; also from Ellastone, county of Stafford; by Sir M. Peto, from union of upwards of 1,000 Baptist Churches; from Saxmundham; and from Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; by Mr. J. Martin, from the Protestant Dissenters and Baptists at Tewkesbury; by Mr. E. Ball, from Burwell, Sunday School at Ely, Thetford, and Newport; by Mr. G. Fuller, from the Protestant Dissenters at Batley, in the county of Hertford; by Mr. Massey, from congregation of Hope Chapel, Salford; by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, from congregation of Zion Chapel, Dover, and from teachers of the Sunday schools of the Congregational Church at Ramsgate; by Mr. Dodson, from the minister and congregation of Union-street Chapel, Brighton; by Lord Henley, from the members of the Baptist congregation and other inhabitants of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire; also from the Wesleyan Methodists of Daventry; by Mr. Mellor, from Particular Baptists of Reddings; and by Mr. Paget, from Independent congregation, Nottingham.

Friday, March 16.—Petitions for the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Pugh (Carmarthenshire), from the congregations of Baptists at Velinforl, Lanelli; of Dissenters, at Penygroes, Landebie; of Dissenters at Milo, Llanfangel, Aberbythych; and of Dissenters at Penygraig, all in Carmarthenshire; by Mr. Beaumont, from Blyth, Northumberland; by Colonel Kingscote, from Thornbury; by Mr. Stansfeld, from inhabitants of Barnsley; of Ackworth, in the county of York; of Dewsbury, and of Huddersfield; by Mr. Crossley, from ministers of Wesley, parish of Bradford, Yorkshire, and congregation of Dissenters, Upper Independent Chapel, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire; and from various congregations at Stratford-on-Avon; by Sir J. Paxton, from Great Meeting Congregation, Smithford-street, Coventry; by Mr. Staniland, from inhabitants of Spalding; by Mr. Woods, from Protestant Dissenters of Hope-street Chapel, and also from the congregation of Primitive Methodists at Wigan; by Mr. W. Vansittart, from the members of the church and congregation worshipping at Victoria-street Chapel, New Windsor, Berks; by Mr. A. Mackinnon, from the Independent Dissenters of Lymington, from the teachers of the Sunday school connected with the above denomination, and from the Independent Dissenters residing at East-end, Boldre; by Mr. E. Ball, from Chatteris, and also from Foulmire; by Mr. B. Carter, from the Baptist congregations and others at Winchester; by Lord Stanley, from King's Lynn; by Mr. Adeane, from the borough of Cambridge; the Independent Chapel, Cambridge; the Eden Chapel, Cambridge; the Wesleyan Methodists, Cambridge; the parish of Great Eversden; the parish of Orwell; the Baptist Chapel, Burwell; the Wesleyan Chapel, Burwell; the parish of Hauxton; the parishes of Oakington and Westwick; and from the parish of Little Shelford; by Lord Henley, from congregation of Dissenters, Potter's Pury, and inhabitants of Clipstone, Northamptonshire; by Lord R. Clinton, from Primitive Methodists of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; by Colonel F. Davie, from Morthoe, North Devon; by Mr. H. Russell, from Cranfield and Luton, Bedfordshire; by Mr. D. Fortescue, from members of Baptist congregation at Andover; by Mr. G. Langton, from the congregation of the Broad-plain Chapel, Bristol; and by Mr. Paget, from Nottingham.

Monday, March 19.—Petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Dillwyn, from the Dissenters of Neatham-market, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Bramford, Winessham, Barstall, Groundesburgh, Levington, Falkenham, Chapel Watton, and St. Martin's, Suffolk; from inhabitants of Glennafon, Merioneth; also from Dissenters of Abertillery, Pontypool, Talywain, Cefn-y-Crib, Abersychan, Bedwas, Llanthwy, and Llandilo Cressenny, all in Monmouthshire; from Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Trowbridge, Wilts; Machynlleth, Montgomery; Burnley, Piskar Llandysilio, Pembroke; also from Dissenters of Wern, Aberavon, and Neath, Glamorganshire; by Sir J. S. Trelawny, from Dissenters of Welton, East Riding of Yorkshire; King's Lynn, Norfolk; Ashford, Kent; Usk and Llangwm, Monmouthshire; Knutsford, Cheshire; Panuce, Monmouthshire; Luton, Bedfordshire; Penknapp Westbury, Wiltshire; Margate; Liscard, Chester; Kenninghal and Palham St. Mary, Norfolk; Kilsby and Barby, Northamptonshire; Llandenny, Monmouthshire; Nantwich; Eastfield Side Sutton, Nottinghamshire; Street, Somersetshire; Baldock Chapel, Hertfordshire; Llanfihangeltraethan, Merionethshire; White Colne, Essex; Dinorwic, Carnarvon; Hadlow, Kent; by Mr. Walter, from Twyford and Sulhamstead Abbots, Berks; by Sir J. Paxton, from the congregations of Well-street and Hillfield Chapels, Coventry; by Mr. Wickham, from Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire; by Mr. Dodson, from East Grinstead and Turner's-hill, Sussex; by Mr. H. Seymour, from Poole; by Lord Hartington, from Chorley, Fleetwood, Blackburn, and Kirkham; by Mr. Hadfield, from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Sheffield in common council assembled; and from members of the Independent Chapel, Broughton-road, Manchester; by Mr. E. James,

from congregations of Protestant Dissenters, Kentish-town; by Mr. Mellor, from Moor-green, Southwell, and the Independent congregation, Nottingham; by Mr. S. Western, from the inhabitants of Halstead, in the county of Essex; also from the congregation worshipping at the Old Independent Chapel, Halstead; also from the congregation of High-street Independent Chapel, Halstead; and from the congregation of North-street Baptist Chapel, Halstead; by Mr. Crossley, from inhabitants of Dewsbury; Salem New Connexion Chapel, Dewsbury; Ebenezer Independent Chapel, Dewsbury; Wesleyan Free Church, Lethersdale, near Skipton; Baptist Chapel, Lockwood; and from the Baptist Chapel, Cowling-hill, Yorkshire; by Colonel L. Watkins, from the Dissenters and Episcopalians of the several parishes of Llanfechan; Beulah Chapel, in Llanlleonfel; Troed-y-hin-dalog, Llanfihangel Abergwessin, and Salim, in the parish of Llangammach, all in the county of Brecknock; by Mr. Steel, from Cocker-month; by Lord Henley, from the Baptist congregation of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire; the Baptist congregations of Moulton and Pitsford; Dissenting congregations assembling at the Corn-Exchange, Northampton; the Dissenting congregation at Patishall; and from the congregation at the chapel at Brafield-on-the-Green, Northamptonshire; by Mr. Bass, from members of the congregations of Unitarians and General Baptists of Friar's-gate and Sacheverel-street chapels, Derby; by Mr. W. Cavendish, from Great Missenden, Bucks; by Mr. Gilpin, from the congregation of Protestant Dissenters worshipping at Bloomsbury Chapel, Middlesex; by Mr. Gore-Langton, from the congregation of Brunswick Chapel, Bristol; by Mr. John Locke, from the Sabbath-school teachers of Chapel-court, High-street, Southwark; Castle-yard, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road; Harrow-street, Mint-street, Southwark; and Mansfield-street, Borough-road; Mr. Grenfell, from Unitarian Christians of Preston; the congregation of Independent Dissenters of Canon-street Chapel, Preston; Parker-street Schools, in Preston; Baptist Chapel of Pole-street, Preston; Saul-street Chapel, Preston; and the Baptist Church of Fishergate, Preston; by Mr. Lee, from Congregational Dissenters of Week-street, Maidstone, and of Snodland, Kent; by Mr. S. C. Ewart, from Congregational Dissenters of Stanley Chapel, near Liverpool; and from the Independent Chapel, Berkeley-street, Liverpool; by Mr. L. King, from inhabitants of Stockwell, Independent Dissenters at Clapham, and from the congregation of Park-road Chapel, Clapham; by Mr. Coningham, from members of the Society of Friends resident in Brighton; by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, from the Wesleyan Church and congregation at Sandwich; by Mr. P. Wykeham-Martin, from Meopham, in Kent; by Mr. Pease, from Staindrop, Congregationalists of Stockton, and Baptists of Stockton; and by Sir E. B. Lytton, from Ashwell, Herts.

Up to the 14th inst., the total number of petitions presented in favour of the Church-rate Abolition Bill was 298, with 26,916 signatures, showing an increase since the last return of 142 petitions, with 21,772 signatures. The aggregate petitions on the other side have increased to 4,064 petitions, with 136,028 signatures—an average of 34 signatures to each petition.

M.P.'S ABSENT ON THE LAST DIVISION.

We once more reprint the list of Liberal members absent when Sir J. Trelawny's bill was read a second time, so that any of their constituents, who desire to see them vote aright on the question of going into committee, may lose no time in urgently requesting their presence on Wednesday next:—

Lord Palmerston	...	Members of the
Mr. Sidney Herbert	...	Government.
Mr. T. E. Headlam	...	
The Lord Advocate	...	
Viscount Bury	...	
Anson, Captain	...	Lichfield.
Baring, Sir F.	...	Portsmouth.
Baring, H. B.	...	Marlborough.
Bouverie, E. P.	...	Kilmarnock.
Buller, J. W.	...	N. Devon.
Cobden, Richard	...	(Abroad).
Copeland, Alderman	...	Stoke.
Divett, E.	...	Exeter.
Foljambe, F. J. S.	...	E. Bedford.
Fortescue, Hon. D.	...	Andover.
Gaskell, M.	...	Wenlock.
Gurdon, B.	...	E. Norfolk.
Harcourt, G. V.	...	Oxfordshire.
Hayter, Sir W.	...	Wilts.
Horsman, E. T.	...	Stroud.
Lee, W.	...	Maidstone (ill).
Mackinnon, W. A.	...	Rye.
Marshall, W.	...	E. Cumberland.
Mostyn, Hon. T. L.	...	Flint.
Norris, T. G.	...	Abingdon (ill).
Owen, Sir J.	...	Pembroke.
Paget, Lord A.	...	Lichfield.
Peel, Right Hon. F.	...	Bury.
Smith, Gen. Sir J.	...	Chatham.
Stafford, Marquis	...	Sutherlandshire.
Talbot, C. B.	...	Glamorgansh. (ill).
Worsley, Lord	...	Grimsby.
Wynn, C.	...	Carnarvon.

IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Beamish.	Mr. Esmonde.
Mr. Bellew.	Mr. Lanigan.
Mr. Blake.	Captain O'Connell.
Mr. Brady.	The O'Donoghue.
Sir F. Burke.	Mr. M. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Cogan.	Lord Proby.
Mr. Corbally.	Mr. V. Scully.
Lord Dunkellin.	Colonel White.
Mr. M. Dunn.	Colonel Luke White
Mr. Eennis.	(unseated).

In many cases, we understand, the remonstrances of constituencies have obtained satisfactory assurances from their members so far as the future is concerned. The subject is also taken up in some of the local papers. Thus, "An Enemy to Church-rates" inquires in the *Norfolk News*—

Can any of your readers inform me how it is that Mr. Gurdon, the member for East Norfolk, declines to vote on the Church-rate Bill of Sir John Trelawny? Will some of the Liberal electors, who have put him in his present position, ask him this question? This bill will go into committee on the 28th of the present month, unless prevented by the absence of such men as Mr. Gurdon. What is the use of having a Liberal member under these circumstances. A Tory who would not vote would be every whit as good.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEVONPORT.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, Devonport, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of the immediate, total, and unconditional abolition of Church-rates. R. B. Oram, Esq., was unanimously voted to the chair. Two or three of the jury boxes were filled with "holy boys," said to have been brought there from the parish of St. Stephen's to vote against the resolutions. They were extremely disorderly, and the chairman had to call them to order several times during the meeting. The meeting is well reported in the local papers.

The Rev. H. T. HOLMES proposed the first resolution, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the levying of Church-rates is opposed to the spirit, and injurious to the influence of the Gospel, inasmuch as it extorts by force what should be left to the spontaneous liberality of the friends of religion, and inasmuch as it produces an immense amount of unchristian strife and discord in various parishes.

Mr. MARLES seconded the resolution, which was carried by a large majority, amidst loud cries of "No, no," and disturbance from the Church party.

The Rev. J. STOCK then rose to propose the second resolution:—

That inasmuch as all the efforts which have been made to settle this question have failed; and inasmuch as no settlement can be satisfactory, which does not provide for the immediate, total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, the following petition to both Houses of Parliament be adopted, and signed by this meeting, and by the inhabitants of this borough generally.

The rev. gentleman then read the petition, which simply embodied the spirit of the resolutions, and supported it in an excellent speech. In the course of his remarks he said:—

There were bishoprics which were noble illustrations of the voluntary principle in connexion with the Church of England in various parts of the world; and the bishops connected with which were the most noble of Christian missionaries abroad. He might instance the Bishop of New Zealand, and others whose bishoprics were established on the voluntary principle, and they stood forth as examples of zeal and piety, not only to Churchmen but also to Dissenters, and he would confess that the reading of the records of their zeal had greatly inspired his own in the cause of Christ. The Church had prospered just in proportion as she had relied upon the truth that was in her, and though he dissented from her communion she contained a great deal of truth; and he wished her to rely upon that truth for support, and adopt the voluntary principle, for in proportion as she had done so had she been mighty for God. The rev. gentleman then referred to the circumstance of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett on entering upon his parochial duties at Frome where they used to have Church-rates; the first time a Church-rate was asked for on his entering the parish he attended the vestry-meeting and spoke to the effect, that he wished his parishioners to understand his position in reference to Church-rates; he added that as long as the great mass of the people belonged to the Church, the Church-rates were lawful, but as soon as dissent spread itself they became a tyranny; and he gave them to understand that no Church-rate would be levied in Frome as long as he was vicar of the parish, with his consent. Church-rates were, then, practically abolished in Frome. Now, in Frome, Church-rates, under the old dispensation, amounted to 120*l.* annually; whereas now the weekly offertory which Mr. Bennett had substituted produced 400*l.* annually—400*l.* as compared with 120*l.* Church-rates from all parties, Churchmen and Dissenters. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bennett had subsequently signed a petition for the abolition of Church-rates.

The Rev. Mr. VAUGHAN seconded the resolution. The Rev. A. B. HUTCHINSON (Incumbent of St. James's) proposed an amendment. Church-rates, he said, had not been collected in Devonport for nearly a quarter of a century and there was no local or exciting cause for raising this question. How then was the present agitation to be accounted for? Why, gentlemen, the "burgesses" of Devonport have been solemnly summoned to do the bidding of an agitating and mischievous association in London called the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control," and it was really a summons from this self-constituted society which had called them together.

The Rev. T. HORTON: That is not proved.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, in proof of this, read a paragraph from the *Nonconformist*, commencing with the cry "Up and at 'em," and urging its readers to sweep the country for signatures to petitions. After arguing at considerable length in favour of Church-rates the rev. gentleman concluded by moving the following amendment:—

That the entire abolition of the Church-rate is opposed to the general feeling of members of the Church, is not universally called for by Dissenters of various denominations, and especially not by that large and influential body the Wesleyan Methodists; and would, in the case of a large number of parishes, be attended with serious and prejudicial consequences, by restricting the existing means for the repair and maintenance of the parish church, by greatly increasing the labour and responsibility of the clergyman, and otherwise materially impeding the ministrations of the Church in those parishes.

Capt. LOWRY seconded the amendment.

The Rev. T. HORTON, in supporting the resolution, said that Church-rates kept the various sections of Christians apart from each other, as well as being an act of injustice, and if they wished religion to prosper the Church-rates must be extinguished.

Mr. AYFORD said that Mr. Hutchison had referred to Mr. Osborne's testimony as the representative of the Wesleyan body in the matter.

He would submit to the meeting that Mr. Osborne's testimony was only and could only be his own private opinion (hear), and he felt satisfied that if the members of the Wesleyan body generally were consulted, there would be a large majority in favour of the abolition of Church-rates. ("Hear," and cheers.)

The Rev. J. ADAMS here spoke from the body of the hall, and argued that this movement against Church-rates was but the outworks of an attempt for the separation of Church and State. The speaker quoted some extracts from the documents of the "Liberation Society" in support of his statement.

Mr. STOCK replied, and in the course of his remarks said that Church-rates had been abolished in Devonport, and that of itself was a sufficient illustration of his argument. As to what Mr. Adams had said about the Liberation Society being in the background of that meeting, he could as the local secretary of that society say that he had received no instructions whatever to call the meeting, but it had emanated spontaneously from gentlemen in the town, and who had themselves written the petition and so carefully guarded the resolution that no man by any perversion of language should be able to connect that meeting with the separation of Church and State society.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, which being adopted, the meeting separated.

PLYMOUTH.

A public meeting of persons favourable to the abolition of Church-rates, was held in the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute also, on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. There was a large attendance. W. Burnell, Esq., presided.

Mr. G. W. SOLTAN strongly condemned the course taken by Archdeacon Downall as unbecoming a Christian, and cited the opinions of Lord Campbell and Dr. Lushington to prove that the maintenance of the fabric of the Church was not incumbent upon the land, refuting the statement made by the pro-Church-rate party that the edifices would have fallen into ruin if the rates were done away with,—by instancing Plympton Church, which was maintained on the voluntary system. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the meeting would give its cordial support to Sir John Trelawny's bill for the Abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. DAVID DERRY said, as the preceding speaker had given his objections as a Churchman to the levying of Church-rates, he thought it not inconsistent, as a Dissenter, to state his objections also. Dissenters did not think it just that they should be obliged to pay for what they did not see, neither was it fair or reasonable that they should be taxed for the maintenance of that to which they conscientiously objected. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. LUSCOMBE moved that a petition for the abolition of Church-rates be adopted by the meeting, and signatures obtained for its immediate presentation to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. ROOKER said that meeting was not the aggressor, on the question of Church-rates, for the meeting at the Royal Hotel had opened up a theme which had been absolutely dead for thirty years. It was a great public question which affected large masses of the community. After reviewing the various abortive attempts made at compromise, and the recent report of the Lords' Committee, Mr. Rooker concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. COLLIER, M.P., as a Churchman, believed it most unjust that Dissenters should be called on to contribute to the support of his religion, and said that those were not the judicious advocates of the Church who rest her maintenance on foundations of injustice.

Was there so little zeal on the part of the Establishment, that they were obliged to make it incumbent upon the Dissenter to assist them, and contribute to their support? He entirely repudiated such an allegation. It was a matter of regret that such a small vexatious tax should be allowed to remain. The time had gone by when penalties were inflicted on those who adhered not to the established form of religion. It was time that this miserable remnant of past ages, the last rag on the banner of religious intolerance, should cease to exist as an English statute. (Applause.) When he saw the report of a meeting being held in Plymouth in favour of Church-rates he was somewhat surprised, and should have as much expected to have heard of a meeting favourable to the re-imposition of the Corn-laws, or the re-creation of the old rotten boroughs such as Gatton and Old Sarum. He wondered where was his friend Mr. Rooker, to protest with indignant eloquence against the endeavours of those who attempted to lead back public opinion. However, he at last discovered that it was convened by circular; in fact, a hole-and-corner meeting. When the petition was presented to the House of Commons, if he could have caught the Speaker's eye, he should have informed the assembly that it was utterly impossible to obtain a resolution in favour of Church-rates at Plymouth—that was a feat which all the eloquence of a Gladstone, a Burke, or a Bolingbroke would fail to accomplish. (Cheers.) The fact that the people of Plymouth were not troubled with the tax was a telling argument for its abolition, showing their utter disinterestedness, and as they did not suffer from it themselves, they did not wish others to suffer. Notwithstanding the agitation on the other side the impost can never be maintained—the days of Church-rates were

doomed. (Cheers.) That agitation had called forth an expression of opinion which has been echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and Sir John Trelawny's bill had his cordial and hearty concurrence. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN having put the resolution to the meeting, it was carried.

Mr. J. N. BENNETT moved, and Mr. HOLMDEN seconded, a resolution for the formation of a sub-committee to give effect to the petition, and that it be presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Morley, and to the House of Commons by Mr. Collier. This was supported by Mr. SERPELL, and adopted.

ROCHDALE.

An anti-State-Church meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at Lower-place, Rochdale, and a petition in favour of the unconditional abolition of Church-rates was adopted. The speakers were H. King, Esq., Mr. John Petrie, jun., Mr. John Ashworth, Messrs. Chew and Parkinson.

PINSBURY.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Cowper-street School-room, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Sir J. Trelawny's bill, and for the introduction of a clause to extend the benefits of its provisions to the parish of St. Luke. The attendance was large, consisting principally of ratepayers of St. Luke. Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., took the chair, and after giving his reasons why he considered Church-rates ought to be abolished, apologised for the absence of his colleague, Mr. Duncombe, who was detained in the House of Commons. Mr. HORN, after a speech of some length, in which he detailed the reasons why the parishioners of St. Luke should come forward in support of the movement, moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when the long-endured evils arising from the present state of the law as regards Church-rates ought and must be removed by legislative enactment; that the bill introduced by Sir John Trelawny and now before Parliament, for the abolition of Church-rates, deserves its cordial support; but inasmuch as in its present form it would not relieve this parish, and probably some others, from the burden of Church expenses, it is earnestly desired that the following addition be made to the first clause of that bill, "Nor shall any money raised under any other rate be applied to any of the purposes for which a Church-rate is levied."

Mr. PALISER seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Petitions founded upon the foregoing to both Houses of Parliament were then adopted.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.—The proceedings of this committee and the minutes of evidence have been printed. The report has already been published. The witnesses examined this session were the Rev. W. Champneys, Mr. C. Erwin (churchwarden of Rotherhithe), G. Coode, Esq., Sir E. L. Parrott, Bart., Toulmin Smith, Esq., and T. R. Bunting, Esq. The minority in the committee opposed to recommending any measure—virtually the anti-Church-rate minority—consisted of Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Montagu, and Lord Lyveden. [We are glad to find that there was a minority.]

CHURCH-RATE IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH, WORKINGTON.—The poll for the Church-rate in this new parish was closed on Wednesday, at two o'clock. The Rev. John Irving stated the numbers to be 68 for, and 190 against, the rate, leaving a majority of 122 against the rate. The (rejected) rate was proposed to be laid to defray expenses already incurred, and hence its legality had it been carried would have been more than doubtful.—*Carlisle Journal*.

REPORT OF THE TITHE COMMISSION.—The Report of the Tithe Commissioners (presented to Parliament) for the year 1859, has just been issued. In the year the Commissioners had received 7,070 agreements, and confirmed 6,778. 7,049 notices for making awards were issued, of which one was issued in 1859. The Commissioners had received 5,644 drafts of compulsory awards, and confirmed 5,445. In 12,223 districts the tithes have been commuted, by confirmed agreements or confirmed awards. At the close of the year they (the Commissioners) had confirmed 14,400 awards of tithes or rent-charge.

ANNUITY-TAX BILL.—This bill stands for a second reading on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The civic and other deputations returned to Edinburgh therefore last Friday morning. We believe very great exertions were made to obtain an adjustment of the bill, which would prevent farther opposition, but negotiations broke down when strong expectations were entertained that success was certain. Mr. Black, it is understood, has taken high ground in opposing any scheme which goes beyond honestly providing for the stipends of a given number of ministers, and the Lord Advocate, it is said, has yielded this point. It is impossible to predict, with anything like certainty, what the state of the question will be when the time arrives for the second reading of the bill. Much, however, depends upon the earnestness of the opposition in and out of Parliament to the *status quo*.—*Scottish Press*.

PETITION AGAINST THE ANNUITY-TAX BILL.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 13th, petitions were presented by Mr. Caird, from 4,525 of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, against the Edinburgh Annuity-tax Bill.

THE PROPOSED SEE OF ST. ALBANS.—On Monday, the committee for the restoration of St. Albans' Abbey had an interview, by appointment, with Lord Palmerston, at Cambridge House, in reference to the proposition, which has been frequently mooted, of separating Hertfordshire from the unwieldy diocese of Rochester, and constituting the fine Abbey of St. Albans the cathedral church of a new diocese. His lordship said the subject should receive his

attention, although he was not able, at the present moment, to hold out any hope of the wishes expressed by the deputation being carried into effect.

THE CASE OF THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.—A Synod of the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church was held at Edinburgh, on Thursday, to give judgment in the case of the Bishop of Brechin. The "presentment" or charge against the Bishop of Brechin was his having taught in a primary charge delivered to his clergy in August, 1857, 1st, that the sacrifice of the Eucharist is incidental with the sacrifice of the Cross; 2nd, that adoration is due to Christ, as in or under the consecrated elements of blood and wine; and 3rd, that there is a reception of Christ by the wicked; and by said teaching he was charged with depraving the articles of religion, the Scottish communion-office, and other formularies of the Church. The bishops gave their opinions at great length, and concluded as follows:—

We shall best discharge our duty in this painful case by limiting our sentence to a declaration of censure and admonition; and we do now solemnly admonish, and in all brotherly love entreat, the Bishop of Brechin to be more careful for the future, so that no fresh occasion may be given for trouble and offence, such as has arisen from the delivery and publication of the primary charge to his clergy complained of in the presentment.

THE REV. BRYAN KING AND HIS SYMPATHISERS.—A numerously-signed address from the undergraduates of Oxford has been presented to the Rev. Bryan King. In reply thereto, Mr. King says he has been assailed on all sides by misrepresentation, and been the "victim of treatment which, in all its bitterness, I humbly trust is not wholly deserved."

THE COLCHESTER INCUMBENT AND THE THEATRE SERVICES.—The religious services at the Colchester Theatre have not been allowed to pass without an apostolic blow from the Rev. Charles Lock, the incumbent of St. Botolph's. The announcement that a clergyman was to preach in the theatre last Sunday afternoon roused the irate ecclesiastic, and throwing off for the nonce his wonted lethargy, he challenged the Rev. Mr. McDermott, the appointed preacher for the day, as a trespasser upon his sacred domain, and warned him off the premises accordingly. On the two previous Sundays the sermons were preached by Nonconformist ministers, who were assisted in the devotional services by laymen, both Churchmen and Dissenters. Whatever might have been Mr. Lock's sense of the enormity of this grievance, he no doubt felt his utter helplessness, and therefore made no sign of opposition. As soon, however, as it became known that a brother clergyman was to preach on the third Sunday, he determined to appeal to the highest authority in the Church to protect him and his parish from the threatened invasion, and having, as he says, obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury an opinion that the proposed step would be illegal, he forthwith protests against the act of intrusion as a violation of the ecclesiastical law. Accordingly, on the arrival of Mr. McDermott, just before the time for commencing service, the following note was put into his hands:—

St. Botolph's, March 11, 1860.

Reverend Sir,—A statement has reached me to the effect that you, being an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, are about to officiate at a service proposed to be held this afternoon at the theatre which is situated in my parish.

I beg to inform you that, having written to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, I have heard from him, that in his opinion such an act of yours would be a violation of the Ecclesiastical law. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty hereby to protest against it, and to warn you of the consequences likely to result from your thus acting in defiance of all Church discipline.

I remain, reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. LOCK.

Incumbent of St. Botolph's.

Rev. — McDermott.

We will not stop to inquire into the motive which induced Mr. Lock to wait until the congregation had assembled before he made his communication to the officiating clergyman. It would appear that the incumbent of St. Botolph's acted strictly on the principle that no man can be deemed a trespasser until he has set foot in the preserves, so Mr. Lock, although both forewarned and forearmed, yet took the precaution not to treat his suspected brother as a delinquent, until he had entered the enclosure and was actually setting his snares for the game. We need hardly state that the protest was unavailing—the service proceeded notwithstanding, and Mr. McDermott preached a faithful sermon to a multitude of attentive and deeply interested hearers.—*Essex Telegraph*.

BUNYAN MONUMENT.—On Monday evening, a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, under the presidency of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, to take into consideration the most appropriate means for raising by public subscription a metropolitan monument to John Bunyan. The meeting was attended by many gentlemen of influence in the Established Church, and Dissenting congregations, and the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the absence of any public record for a period of nearly two hundred years to the memory of so distinguished a man as John Bunyan, is a matter deeply to be regretted, and that his eminent services in the cause of religion, and his untiring zeal for the welfare of his fellow-men, demand the lasting gratitude of Christendom. It is therefore considered by this meeting to be very desirable, that a statue to his memory be erected by public subscription in one of the leading and most public thoroughfares in the metropolis.

POPEY AND THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—We learn that Sir John Romilly persists in confiding to Mr. Turner the task of examining and editing a most im-

portant portion of our national records, although remonstrances have been addressed to him from high quarters. He excuses himself by saying that he has placed the records of our domestic history during the Reformation period in the hands of an undoubted Protestant; but it is at least as important that the foreign correspondence, from the time of Edward VI. onwards through the Tudor reigns, should not be entrusted to a gentleman whose leanings are undoubtedly Popish. It is here, if anywhere, that the intrigues of Rome, the plots of the Jesuits, and the leagues of foreign Courts against the Protestantism of this country will be discoverable—the very things a person with Mr. Turner's bias would be most anxious to suppress. The press must lift up its protest against this most unseemly appointment; for there does not seem to be any other power to which the learned Master of the Rolls is amenable.—*Patriot*.

A PERVERT TO ROME.—The *Daily Telegraph* reports that the Rev. William Vaughan Yarmouth, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, and late Incumbent of Wesbury-upon-Trym, near Bristol, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church, at Rome, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Talbot.

VOLUNTARIISM IN THE COLONIES.—The Bishop of British Columbia, we are told, has been very well received, both by Churchmen and Dissenters. "Much of the favourable impression," says the *Times* correspondent, "which the bishop has made is due to his very candid declaration from the pulpit on the first Sunday after his arrival that his church is self-supporting, and unconnected with the State."

Religious Intelligence.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the committee was held in the vestry of Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., commencing at ten a.m. Deacons and ministers of Congregational churches in Birmingham were present. The business of the society occupied the committee till three. Arrangements were completed for the approaching *soirée* and conference at Bradford, on Wednesday, April 4th; for obtaining more stated architectural assistance; for securing further agency with a view to the increase of the constituency; and for holding the seventh anniversary in June in a central provincial town. Several old cases were reviewed, and some new ones added; making the number of new chapels aided since May, 1853, one hundred and seven.

A public meeting was held in Carr's-lane Chapel, in the evening. The hymn was announced by the Rev. R. Ann, of Handsworth. Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Hall, of Birmingham.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., of Halifax, took the chair. He commenced by an appropriate allusion to the great loss sustained by the Christian Church generally in the removal of the Rev. J. Angell James; and then gave a brief sketch of the history and progress of the English Congregational Chapel-building Society. He stated that with an outlay of about 25,000*l.* it had been the principal means of the erection of 107 chapels, the aggregate cost of which was estimated at 160,000*l.*; and the accommodation at 60,000 sittings. He stated that the society was as useful in saving unnecessary expenditure as in making grants. Its advice to local committees was more important than its gifts of money. He knew of no society so deserving the cordial support of the denomination, and, connected as he had been with it from its formation in 1853, he became growingly convinced of its efficient working and the great good which it was calculated to effect.

The Rev. THOMAS AVELING, of London, fully confirmed the sentiments expressed by the chairman, and gave several instances illustrative of the usefulness of the society, such as the new chapels at Hastings, Brighton, Nottingham, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, &c., and concluded with moving a resolution in favour of the increased support of the society throughout the country.

T. E. PLINT, Esq., of Leeds, seconded the resolution. He spoke of the great care exercised by the committee in the examination of plans and specifications, and inquiring into all the facts of each case before any grant or loan was voted, and in withholding all payment till the works were so advanced, and the local contributions so raised, as to secure the completion of the undertaking, and until the whole property was duly placed in trust and the deed enrolled. He dwelt, too, on the inconsistency of persons who lived in "ceiled houses" themselves and left the house of God neglected. We ought, he said, to give our very best to God, and if we lay out money freely upon our own dwellings, we ought not to be penurious and niggardly in expending money upon places of public worship.

The Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Birmingham, cordially supported the resolution. He fully concurred with the preceding speaker in the duty of studying "beauty" as well as "strength" in the sanctuary of God. God exhibits beauty in all his works, and gives to all men a taste for the beautiful. Why then, in an act so directly connected with God, as a place of worship, should we ignore, within certain limits, the beautiful? Can God be honoured by ugliness? He knew of no society more deserving of the support of our churches than the one which they now met to promote. He bore testimony to the cheerfulness with which the committee had, that morning, voted 400*l.* in aid of an additional chapel in Birmingham, to seat 1,000 persons, and he hoped, as soon as that object was accomplished, to make application to the

society for a grant of 300*l.* in aid of another new chapel in this very important town. He lamented the little aid hitherto rendered to the society by the Birmingham churches, and hoped that they might soon send up subscriptions amounting to 100*l.* per annum.

The Rev. J. R. PATON, A.M., of Sheffield, very feelingly described the evils of the old begging system, which it was one of the aims of the society to supersede by a "more excellent way."

The Rev. M. JOHNSON, of Edgbaston Chapel, supported the foregoing resolution. He referred to the fact of the very liberal aid afforded by the society to the chapel of which he was a minister; and expressed his earnest hope that as soon as the congregation succeeded in liquidating the debt, in which effort they were making steady progress, it would lie in the power of his friends to return to the society the whole of the 500*l.* which was so much needed at the time it was given.

Mr. Alderman MANTON bore testimony to the value of the aid rendered by the society to the chapel at Edgbaston; and hoped that Mr. Wilson's proposal to raise 100*l.* in annual subscriptions in Birmingham, in aid of the society, would be carried into effect.

The Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, A.M., secretary of the society, stated that he believed that if the principles and operations of the society were accurately and fully known by our churches very much more aid would be rendered. He stated that the committee, in order to make the society known, depended upon their *works* more than upon their words. The society had now laboured on steadily and unostentatiously for seven years; and invited their brethren throughout the country to a careful examination of what had been done in that time. These fruits of the labours of the society were their best advertisement, and by that test they were contented to abide. The society could have done more if it had been entrusted by the churches with more money; but he deemed it a matter of devoted thankfulness that Almighty God had directed into their hands an amount which had enabled the committee to secure the erection of more than 100 commodious and attractive chapels. It was very much better to get those chapels erected by local committees, aided by the general society, than for the society to have all the money in their own hands, and erect them at their own cost. The committee had never refused any application through the want of funds; they had never failed to pay any grant when due; they had not borrowed one farthing to meet such engagements; and had never been without a balance at the bankers'. In addition to 107 chapels already aided, there were now gradually preparing for presentation to the committee 23 additional cases, so that a considerable increase in the annual income of the society was indispensable in order to keep up with the ever-widening field before them. He heartily thanked Mr. Johnson for his allusion to the return of the 500*l.*, and congratulated him upon the very enlightened views which such a wish indicated. He thought such a return, when practicable, a clear Christian duty; because it was not returning the money, strictly speaking, to the *givers*. The committee were not the givers, but only the trustees of the real contributors, and all that the committee receive back from churches aided will be laid out again in helping the weak till they, in their turn, become strong. Birmingham was well known to the committee, and some of its members had good reason to love it much. But the Birmingham Congregational churches had much to do in order to breast the Independent denomination throughout the country. As a whole the Independents furnished one-tenth of the aggregate accommodation throughout the country. Birmingham needed 150,000 sittings to accommodate all that can attend public worship at one time. To do their share the Independents in this town must furnish 15,000 sittings, i.e., at least 9,000 more than they do now. Will not the Independents of Birmingham do this? The new chapel in the Morely-road will strike off 1,000 sittings from the deficiency. Mr. Wilson's projected chapel will strike off another 1,000. So the work is going on; and as long as the society is able, it will never be lacking in the will to render this and all other important towns throughout the land the aid which, in commencement, such undertakings generally need.

The resolution was then unanimously carried, and the meeting closed with prayer.

The Rev. R. W. Dale was prevented attending by an unavoidable engagement at a distance.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—The preacher on Sunday evening at St. Paul's Cathedral was the Rev. Canon Champneys; for Westminster Abbey, the Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Birch, Essex. The preacher at Exeter Hall was the Rev. Dr. McNeile. The hall was quite filled by a congregation of deeply attentive listeners. Among the gentlemen on the platform were the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Sir J. Lawrence, Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., Rev. Prebendary Burgess, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan. The service commenced with a hymn, and the reading of John ix.: the opening of the eyes of the man blind from his birth. After this the Litany was read by the Rev. Prebendary Burgess, the people responding with much solemnity. Another hymn was then sung. Dr. McNeile preached from Gen. i., verses 1-3: the creation. The service was closed with a hymn, a short prayer, and the benediction. The preacher at St. James's Hall was Mr. Brownlow North. The preachers at the various theatres were as follows:—*Sadler's Wells*: Rev. T. E. Thoresby, of Spafields Chapel, in the afternoon, and Rev. E. H. Bickersteth,

Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, in the evening. *Standard*: Rev. J. G. Knapp, Incumbent of St. John's Portsea (and originator of the services in the Portsmouth Circus), in the evening. *Pavilion*: Rev. J. S. Pearsall, Eccleston Chapel, in the evening. *Garrick*: Rev. C. Stovel (Baptist), in the afternoon, and Rev. R. Leake (Wesleyan), in the evening. *Britannia*: Rev. J. Graham (Independent) in the evening. The afternoon preacher at the Victoria Theatre, Lambeth, was the Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool. The pit and boxes were well filled by the poor of the district. Beginning with a short description of the person, character, and mission of John the Baptist, the rev. preacher selected for the subject of his discourse our Lord's reply to the Baptist's inquiry whether he was the Christ, and proceeded to group together a narrative of the various miracles our Lord stated He had performed. The concluding part of the discourse was occupied with some very happy illustrations of the greatness of God's love to man as shown in the gift of his only-begotten Son. At the evening service, when the Rev. Thomas Binney preached, there was again a densely-crowded audience. It is stated that at least one-third of those present were homeless wanderers, whose only sleeping-places were under arches or doorways. The preacher, although suffering from a cold, spoke with much power on the conversion of Cornelius. Sir Culling Eardley, who read a portion of Scripture, Dr. Crawford, and other gentlemen were on the stage during the evening service.

The Rev. Dr. ALLIOTT has resigned the presidential chair at Cheshunt College, with the view of accepting that of Springhill College, Birmingham, which has been earnestly pressed upon him. One reason which has induced him to relinquish his post at Cheshunt, where he was so honoured and beloved, is the delicate state of Mrs. Alliott's health, with which the air of the neighbourhood does not appear to agree.—*Patriot*.

THE REV. S. McALL.—On Sunday last, the Rev. S. McAll preached his last discourse as pastor of Castle-gate Meeting-house, previous to his removal to Hackney College, London, to fulfil his duties as president of that institution. In the evening the chapel was crowded to excess. The text chosen by the rev. gentleman was the latter part of the 13th verse of the 24th chapter of the 2nd of Samuel:—"Now advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me." The farewell services will take place in the course of next week, when a presentation, we understand, is to be made to the rev. gentleman.—*Notes Review*.

ISLINGTON.—CROSS-STREET CHAPEL.—On Thursday week some interesting proceedings took place at Cross-street Chapel, having for their object the defraying the cost of recent alterations and enlargement of the chapel, vestries, &c. In the morning the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached an eloquent and impressive sermon. About 200 of the friends and members of the congregation then adjourned to the school-room, where a dinner had been prepared. The room was very tastefully decorated. Sir S. Morton Peto, M.P., occupied the chair. A prayer having been offered, the Rev. A. C. Thomas entered into the history of the chapel. Eight years ago the chapel was built at a cost of 3,500*l.* When he (Mr. Thomas) became the minister, in 1855, there was a debt on the chapel of 2,000*l.* In the spring of 1856 the present school-room was projected, and opened in the autumn of 1857, and he was happy to say that upwards of 400 children were taught in it on the Sabbath, and 100 day-scholars, taught by a head master and mistress. While the school was being built, a part of the chapel debt was paid off, and upwards of 1,800*l.* was raised for these joint purposes. In August of last year certain alterations were made. The chapel had been cleaned and painted, thirteen windows added, and the gallery fronts raised. Three of their friends had given four door-lamps, and Mr. Barnett, the architect of the chapel, had given the four stained-glass windows, at a cost of nearly 200*l.* Mr. Sarl, treasurer of the church, had also given the organ, with its chamber and gallery, at a cost of more than 500*l.* The cost of these alterations amounted to 1,500*l.*, towards which 1,050*l.* had been promised or paid, thus leaving a debt on the recent alterations of 450*l.*, and 1,500*l.* on the chapel-debt. These heavy expenses had been almost entirely borne by the congregation, and he thought they had reason to "thank God and take courage." The chairman, the Rev. H. Allon, the Rev. Mr. Corby, the Rev. Mr. Henderson (of Claremont Chapel), the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Pentress, and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon also spoke. Tea was then served, and afterwards a sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood. Collections to a large amount were made after the dinner and each of the services.

THE REV. G. CROWTHER SMITH, of Alderton, Suffolk, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Folkestone.

THATCHAM, BERKSHIRE.—The Rev. T. Moody, of Charlton Adam Academy, where he has for some years conducted a Congregational service, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the minister of the Congregational Chapel at Thatcham, vacant by the decease of the late Rev. E. White.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AND THEIR EFFECTS AT NEWHAVEN.—We understand that revival meetings are held nightly in the Free Church, Newhaven. The services are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, assisted by clergymen of various denominations from Edinburgh; and we are glad to learn that their good effects have become apparent in the altered conduct of people who have been noted for the irregularities of their lives. The streets, instead of being filled by loungers, are now quiet, and the public-houses orderly.—*Scottish Press*.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE THEATRE.—According to announcement in our last, Mr. Weaver, of London, preached in the Theatre, on Sunday evening, to an overflowing congregation. Not only was the place filled, but it was supposed that as many as obtained admission went away unable to get in. The Scriptures were read by Major Fawkes. Mr. Weaver's address very powerfully affected his hearers, and great hopes are entertained that a most beneficial influence was exerted upon many.—*Sheffield Independent*.

PRESTON.—**THE REV. THOMAS DAVIES.**—On Thursday, the 15th inst., at seven p.m., a numerous party of the friends who sympathise with Mr. Davies in the circumstances which have led to the resignation of his late charge in this town, met for the purpose of presenting to him some tokens of their esteem and affection. Having first partaken of tea (in the Corn Exchange), the business of the evening was proceeded with. There were then about 500 persons present, including members of other churches in the town and neighbourhood, and also the Revs. A. Fraser (of Blackburn), J. Sugden (of Lancaster), and W. Hodges (of Bretherton). A suitable resolution having been proposed, seconded, and put, in due form, was carried with enthusiasm. The chairman (Mr. R. Aughton) then presented to Mr. Davies a valuable chronometer timepiece, a silver tea service, a purse of gold, and a handsomely-mounted address, the cost of the whole being about 100 guineas. Mr. Davies replied at length in suitable terms. Peculiar sympathy was manifested towards him because of his having sustained a severe domestic bereavement earlier in the same day. It is most probable that he will remain in the town as pastor of a third Independent church, about to be formed, the members of which have already subscribed nearly 1,100*l.* towards the cost of a new chapel.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MERTON, SURREY.—On Monday week a tea-meeting was held in the school-rooms of the above place of worship, which was tastefully decorated and filled to overflowing. The company afterwards adjourned to the chapel, and the meeting was presided over by T. N. White, Esq., of Morden Hall, one of the deacons of the church. The Rev. G. Stewart implored the Divine blessing. The object of the gathering was to bid farewell to their esteemed pastor, the Rev. John G. Roberts, who has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church, Berkeley-street, Liverpool. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. M. Soule, J. Jacob, T. Jones, W. W. Fletcher, T. Clark, E. Schnadhorst, T. Davies, R. Hughes, and F. F. Thomas, J. Maitland, Esq., and Mr. Redworth, several of whom are resident in the neighbourhood, and bore ample testimony to the very high regard which is entertained for Mr. Roberts among the brethren. During the evening the chairman, in the name of the church, handed their pastor a very handsome purse of gold, as an additional expression of their loving sympathy with him, to which he made a very feeling reply. Mr. Roberts leaves a healthy, vigorous church, for a still wider sphere of usefulness, and carries with him the earnest and heartfelt prayers of all his friends.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.—The last of the Church of England special services was held in St. George's Hall on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. The Rev. Canon Jenkins, of South Wales, delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the "good and perfect gifts which come down from the Father of lights." The preacher never witnessed a more devout and interested audience, and was pleased to express his entire approval and gratification with the service and its arrangements. The services were appropriately closed by the "Hallelujah" chorus from the *Messiah*. The large attendance at the Hall during the inclement season in which the services have been held, the orderly and devout conduct of the worshippers, and the fervid and faithful sermons to which they have listened, must encourage the supporters of the cause, and justify the hearty sanction of the Bishop of Ripon and the vicar. The services will also have done much to ingratiate the Church of England with the working classes of this town and neighbourhood. We are happy to learn that the services in the Hall will still be continued, the Rev. J. P. Chown being announced for next Sunday. We rejoice that such an opportunity is afforded of showing to those who look on religion as a thing of sects and parties, that the great doctrines maintained by all Christians are the same, and that in all things essential to the salvation of sinners they are agreed.—*Bradford Observer*.

SCARBOROUGH.—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHAPEL.—**ALARMING (THOUGH NOT SERIOUS) ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday afternoon, the members and friends of the United Methodist Free Church (late the Wesleyan Association Methodist), of Scarborough, laid the corner-stone of the new place of worship they are erecting in Castle-road. At three o'clock, a procession, comprising several of the resident ministers of various denominations, and including also Mr. G. W. Harrison, of Wakefield; Rev. J. Mather, of Leeds; and Mr. J. B. Heeles, of Leeds, arrived at the site where the chapel is being erected. In front of the building a capacious platform had been erected, and on this a large company speedily assembled. The proceedings were conducted by Mr. Harrison, and were opened by the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarborough, read the 67th Psalm, and the Rev. J. Mather, of Leeds, prayed. Mr. Harrison then delivered a brief address, after which he proceeded to the ceremony of the day—the laying of the stone. At the most interesting point of this proceeding, just as Mr. Harrison was squaring and levelling the

stone, a crack was heard, and immediately the platform, with the whole of the company on it, fell to the ground. A momentary confusion prevailed; but it was soon ascertained that, providentially, no one was hurt very seriously, the greatest injuries being sustained by a lady, whose hip was severely bruised, and a gentleman, whose ankle was badly sprained. The Rev. Mr. Baggins (minister of Bar Church, Scarborough) felt somewhat affected in his back, and Dr. Murray appeared to be much shaken and agitated. Upwards of fifty people were on the platform, and about 300 were assembled on the road opposite. The height of the platform was only about six feet, so that the deals soon reached the ground, without precipitating the company from them. Had the scaffold been within the walls of the chapel, the people would have fallen through to the bottom, which is excavated several feet for cellars, classrooms, and other offices, and the most serious consequences would undoubtedly have resulted. Under the stone a bottle, hermetically sealed, was placed, containing a copy of the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Scarborough Mercury*, the *Scarborough Gazette*, the *Westonian Times*, a copy of the placard containing the order of the proceedings of the occasion, and a descriptive document.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Correspondence.

THE ARCHDEACONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The public have lately been reminded of the existence of a body of officials amongst the clergy possessed of the style and dignity of ARCHDEACONS. These "venerable" gentlemen, in pious horror of the proposal for the abolition of Church-rates, have, during the last few months, been rousing the ire of the inferior clergy against Sir John Trolawny and his followers. At first they summoned public meetings, but these having proved, both with regard to the speakers and the attendance, exceedingly melancholy failures, they have more recently been engaged in putting the machinery of the Established Church in motion for the manufacture of a quantity of small shot in the shape of petitions signed by one, two, three, sometimes by five, and occasionally by a greater number of individuals, which petitions are now in course of presentation to the House of Commons. This energetic proceeding has very naturally directed public attention to them. With the exception of the pluralist Archdeacon of London, there was, previous to this unusual exhibition of activity, a comfortable unconsciousness of their existence. Since then I have often heard the questions asked, "Who and what are they? What do they do? What do they get?" I propose, therefore, in the present letter, to satisfy the public curiosity concerning these three or four points. The venerable gentlemen themselves will have no just cause of complaint if I should communicate a little more information with regard to them than they would care to be made known. If people will make themselves conspicuous, they must take the consequences. Notoriety such as they have attained ought to be paid for in some way or other. The public, I daresay, will be willing this time to take payment in information. The archdeacons will be the best judges as to whether they have made a good bargain by the transaction.

Who and what are they? Their names are of little consequence. Some of them, however, will have to be mentioned when their incomes are referred to; until then, they may as well remain in brief, though undeserved obscurity. What are they?—that is the question. They are, says the Canon Law, the "*bishop's eye*" (Burn, vol. i., p. 89). Not that bishops have only one eye; on the contrary, they are well known to have two—one for themselves and the other for the Church. The latter is the eye referred to in the Canon Law. The singular number was used in this case because it must have been deemed very superfluous to inform the public that bishops did not keep a very good eye for their own sole and exclusive use. The expression, however, is a peculiar one, and may explain the statement, made, however, on doubtful authority, that bishops, when meeting their archdeacons, are accustomed to address them in the words, "Oh, my eye!" Perhaps a better authenticated rumour is one to the effect that the bench of bishops have, for some time past, been searching for an appropriate classical quotation to be used as an epitaph after the decease of Church-rates, and that they have at last settled on one said to have been discovered by his Grace of Exeter, in a work which he remembered to have been included in his early studies. It is as follows:—

"I said the fly,
With my little eye,
I saw them die."

The appropriateness of this quotation—the archdeacons always having their eye on Church-rates—will be at once evident. As, however, I do not, like the author of "*Barchester Towers*" and "*Framley Parsonage*," move in the circle of bishops and archdeacons, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of either of the above statements. I give them, therefore, for what they may be worth and no more.

"The Bishop's Eye." This brief definition comprehends the whole of the duty of archdeacons. Their office is to see to the affairs of the diocese in which they may be located. We are informed, by good authority, that they were originally chosen from amongst the

deacons of the church especially to attend on the bishop. This, of course, was some time after the "planting of Christianity," for though we read of the existence of deacons at that period we do not read of archdeacons. A reason for this may be that there were no prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Philippi, Laodicea, Thessalonica, or Corinth wherewith to endow them. Some time subsequent to this primitive age the bishops began to employ them as their "*eye*;" and, says Burn in his "*Ecclesiastical Law*," "by the beginning of the seventh century they seem to have been fully possessed of the chief care and inspection of the diocese in subordination to the bishop." They are therefore ecclesiastical inspectors, and by the authority of the Canon-law they have power, under the bishops, of examining clergymen, of passing sentence of excommunication and suspension, and of reforming clerical abuses; and lastly, they have charge of the parochial churches within the diocese. Every year, or twice a year, the churchwardens are still bound, by Canon-law, to present to the archdeacon all cases of immorality and neglect of divine service in the parish, as well as to lay before him a statement of the condition of the fabric, ornaments and utensils of the church. The latter they do; the former they leave undone;—the archdeacons, like some of old, diligently taking tithe of mint, anise and cummin, but neglecting the weightier matters of the law.

How the archdeacons go through the entire ceremony of visitation I must leave some experienced churchwarden to tell. The most remarkable circumstance, however, connected with their performance of this duty is that, like the bishops, they cleverly contrive to do it by deputy. Occasionally, there cannot be much doubt, they visit some churches, but the practice is for the churchwardens to visit them. This is a much easier way of discharging the functions of an inspector, and, as the pay exacted is the same in both cases, one not to be too heavily censured.

Of the manner in which the churchwardens make their visitations I can give an illustration from the records of the parish in which I reside,—a parish under the very wing of an Archbishop's palace, and which his Grace of Canterbury honours by discharging in it the duties of a preacher usually on two Sundays in every month,—one, therefore, which ought to be in every respect, a model parish. There are seven churches in Croydon, and twice a year the churchwardens visit the archdeacon. That this ceremony is observed with due state the reader may gather from the following little bills extracted from the churchwardens' accounts and included in the Church-rate for the year 1857:—

May 13.	To hire of carriage and four post-horses to Farnham and back, including post-boys and fly to Norwood at night	£5 15 6
Sept. 29.	To hire of three clarences and pairs to visitation at Seven Oaks and back, including post-boys, gates, and fly, fetching clergy to Croydon, &c.	£7 3 0
		£12 18 6

The mysterious, but evidently fatiguing ceremony gone through, the churchwardens refresh themselves, and, as this is a state-occasion, they do it in a stately manner. The following is another little bill relating to the visitation with the above-mentioned "three clarences and pair":—

	Royal Crown, Sevenoaks.	
Sept. 29.	Nine dinners, 4s.; Sherry, 15s.; Brandy, 3s. 6d.; Dessert, 4s. 6d.; Ale, 1s.; Moselle, 8s.; Port, 49s.; Port, 12s.; Cigar, 6d.; Coffee, 12s. 6d.; Brandy, 6d.; Attendance, 7s.; Cigars, 4s. 6d.; Expenses, 6s.	£8 10 0

As there were only seven churchwardens at this visitation, and as nine dinners were eaten, it may be presumed that the archdeacon is responsible for the remaining two. The law enjoins that he shall receive "victuals," but it also enjoins that he shall "not invite strangers;" it does not, however, forbid him from eating two dinners a day.

So much then, in answer, to the questions, Who and what are they, and What do they do? It remains to reply to the last question—What are they paid?

Excepting in a few instances, there is no salary attached to the office of archdeacon, but of course it does not follow that they are not salaried. Quite the contrary. A clergyman may be an archdeacon and anything besides,—a vicar, rector, prebend, or canon, and with his living, canonries, and fees together, it may be safely assumed that an archdeacon is some degrees removed from the class that receives aid from the Left-off Clothes Society. Some years ago archdeacons obtained very considerable notice from the State. By the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 113, it was made lawful to endow archdeaconries with either of the suppressed cathedral canonries, and to augment their incomes from the funds of the Commission, which has since been done to the extent of upwards of 5,500*l.* per annum.* By the same act several archdeacons were specifically provided for in this manner. By the 4th and 5th Vict., cap. 39, it was made lawful to endow them with certain benefices, and subject to certain conditions, with two benefices in addi-

tion to a canonry. These acts were passed at the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, voting the new patronage to the bishops and themselves, drew down upon their heads the sarcastic rebuke of Sydney Smith. "I should have thought," wrote this arch exposé of ecclesiastical jobbery, "if the love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner Bishops, that the ridicule of men voting such comfortable things to themselves as the prebendal patronage would have alarmed them; but they want to sacrifice with other men's hecatombs, and to enjoy, at the same time, the character of great disinterestedness, and the luxury of unjust spoliation."

As may be supposed, therefore, these *protégés* of the bishops are by no means ill-provided for. A few characteristic illustrations taken from the seventy before me, for the facts relating to which I am indebted to the *Clergy List*, the *First Report of the Cathedral Commissioners*, the *Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, and some minor sources, will be sufficient to indicate the extent to which this provision is carried. The greatest amongst the archdeacons is, of course, the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. His fixed income has more than once been published in the newspapers, but it will bear to be quoted again. Some time ago it was as follows:—

As Archdeacon of London ..	£666
Canon of St. Paul's ..	2,000
Almoner of St. Paul's ..	150
Rector of Cripplegate ..	2,800
Master of the Charterhouse ..	1,200
Total ..	6,616

This case got the better even of the *Times*, which has commented upon it in the following language:—

In these days of civil, ecclesiastical, and military starvation, 6,550*l.* per annum paid for living in a capital house, for sitting in a stall, for delivering one annual charge, for attending one or two chapter meetings, and for keeping two underpaid curates in order, is a very pretty thing. It is more than the revenue of any bishopric, except London, Winchester, and Durham. It is nearly equal to the retiring pension of a Governor-General, and more than that of a Lord Chancellor, the latter of whom has still rather arduous duties to perform. It is more than the full salary of a Cabinet Minister.

It is almost needless to add that Archdeacon Hale is Field-Marshal of the army of pro-Church-rate archdeacons. It will always be found that the greater the income of a clergyman (more especially if he be pluralist) the greater is his horror of reform. Archdeacon Hale began his defence of Church-rates as far back as 1837, when he published a pamphlet under the title of "*The Antiquity of Church-rates*." He has written many other things on the same side, and was of course one of the earliest witnesses called before the Duke of Marlborough's packed committee.

Let us take next the Ven. Dr. Bonney.* He is	
Archdeacon of Lincoln ..	£2,000
Canon of Lincoln, averaged ..	1,000
Rector of Kingscliffe ..	525
Total ..	£3,525

Then there is the Ven. James Croft. He is	
Archdeacon of Canterbury ..	—
Canon of Canterbury (about) ..	£1,000
Rector of Cliffe-at-Hoo ..	1,297+
Rector of Saltwood ..	784†
Total ..	£3,081

Next let us take the diocese of York. Here there is the Ven. S. Creyke. He is	
Archdeacon of York ..	£200
Canon of York ..	500
Rector of Beaford ..	779§
Total ..	£1,479

The last illustration will be taken from Durham, and will relate to the Ven. Charles Thorp. He is	
Archdeacon of Durham ..	£210
Canon of Durham (about) ..	2,700
Rector of Ryton ..	956
Warden of Durham University ..	—
Master of University College ..	—
At least ..	£3,866

But the above figures do not state all the sources of an archdeacon's income. The "Visitation fees" are not included in any of these accounts. What they may amount to it is impossible, at present, to tell, but I can give an illustration of what they probably are from the churchwardens' accounts of Croydon. For the seven churches of Croydon the fees in 1857 amounted to 6*l.* 5*s.* In the archdeaconry, in which Croydon is placed, there are 187 churches; the archdeacon's fees therefore would amount to about 167*l.* per annum. Our venerable inspector charges us nearly 18*s.* per church, but the legal fee is fourpence per annum, as set forth under extreme penalties, in the Canon Laws, No. 116, as follows:—"No churchwardens, questmen, or side men of any parish, shall be enforced to exhibit their presentments to any having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, above once in every year, where it hath been no oftener used, nor above twice in any diocese whatsoever, except it be

* There is another Archdeacon Bonney—he of Leicester. He is Archdeacon, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Coningsby, and also Rector of Normanton. One need not ask whether there was once a Bishop Bonney.

* Eleventh Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

† Population, 877. ‡ Population, 609. § Population, 1,000.

at bishop's visitation. For the which presentments of every parish church or chapel the Registrar of any Court, where they are to be exhibited, shall not receive in one year above fourpence, under pain, for every offence therein, of suspension from the execution of his office for the space of a month, toties quoties." But imagine, if you can, an archdeacon receiving fourpence! You might as well offer a sixpence to a "cabby." The larger fee is charged under pretence of compensation for the loss of "victuals," which custom, in some instances, has, I believe, allowed.

From the above statements your readers may be able to judge of the reasons which have excited these seventy venerable and pious gentlemen to the exhibition of such unwonted activity on the subject of Church-rates. It is apprehended that Church-rates, as Lord Eldon remarked of the Test and Corporation-laws when he opposed their abolition, are a buttress of the Establishment. If the buttresses go one after the other, what will become of the building? And if the building should go what will become of us? That is the question! The archdeacons, however, need not quake. Shameless and unscrupulous pluralists though they are, I should be sorry to see anyone attempting to spoil them of their vested rights. May they keep them and rejoice in them! They will afford many an opportunity besides the present for illustrating the rapacity of ecclesiastical dignitaries and the incidental evils attending a State-Establishment of religion. "If thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HERBERT S. SKEATS.

Croydon, March 19, 1860.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

A despatch from Turin, dated Wednesday, says:—"The Sardinian Government has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont. The treaty will be followed by a vote of the municipalities, and the two contracting parties will afterwards communicate to the European Powers the nature of and motives for this territorial arrangement between them. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy up to Mont Cenis, and Nice up to Villefranche inclusive. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, which likewise obtains the districts of Chablais and Faucigny. M. James Fazy and Dr. Kern have been informed by the French Government that France declines to enter into negotiations for ceding Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland."

The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy has been definitively settled between France and Piedmont.

The Swiss Federal Council has addressed a letter to Paris and Turin, protesting against the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to France, as the treaty of 1815 prohibited the cession of the neutralised districts of Savoy to any other Power than Switzerland.

The committee of the German National Association, now assembled in Berlin, is about to publish an energetic declaration against the theory of natural boundaries, and the annexation of Savoy to France, stating therein that Germany will be strongly united in future times of danger.

The official *Dresden Journal* publishes a powerful article on the annexation of Savoy, in which it says:—

The whole blame is to be attributed to the policy of England, which shook the basis of peace agreed upon at Villafranca, and to the passive attitude of the other Powers on the non-realisation of the treaty of Zurich.

To offer any opposition at the present moment would be too late, as the annexation of Savoy to France may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The *Courrier des Alpes* announces, upon information derived from an authentic source, that the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Dragoons, now stationed at Lyons, have received orders to leave for Chambéry.

A deputation of those Savoyards who are favourable to the annexation to France, and are mostly from the district of Chambéry, have arrived at Paris, headed by the well-known Conservative speaker in the Sardinian Chambers, the Marquis de Beauregarde, and have been received by the Emperor.

The municipal council of the town of Chambéry has passed a resolution, condemning the idea of giving up Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland, and a vote of thanks to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia for resisting the cutting of their country into two halves.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree nominating M. Michel Chevalier Senator.

The *Moniteur* also contains a report of the Minister of War, Marshal Randon, proposing, as the ideas of war are receding, to reduce the effective of the battalions of Chasseurs from eight to six companies, the force which existed before 1853. The report is followed by a decree of the Emperor approving the Ministerial proposal.

The report that the Papal Nuncio at Paris had received orders to leave France is totally unfounded.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The returns of the voting in the Æmilian provinces are complete. The numbers in favour of annexation to Piedmont are as follows:—

The Romagna	202,659
Modena	115,621
Parma	88,511

The number of votes for a separate kingdom has not yet been announced.

The result of the voting in the Æmilian provinces has been proclaimed, and is as follows:—

Total number of electors inscribed on the lists	526,258
Number who voted	427,512
For annexation to Piedmont	426,006
For separate kingdom	756
Cancelled	750

The total result of the voting in Tuscany is as follows:—

Total number inscribed on the lists	386,445
For annexation	366,571
For separate kingdom	14,925
Cancelled	4,949

The proportion of voters in favour of annexation to those for a separate kingdom was seventy to three. The number of persons who voted was three-fourths of the total inscribed on the electoral lists.

A decree has been published at Florence convoking the electoral assemblies for the 25th March, in order to proceed to the election of Deputies to the Parliament. Another decree convokes the National Assembly for the 20th instant. The law concerning the conscription fixes the contingent at 5,000 men.

A solemn religious ceremony took place on Sunday, at Florence, on the occasion of the publication of the result of the vote. The Archbishop intoned the *Te Deum*. The city was *en fête*. Shouts of "The King for ever!" "Risacoli for ever!" were general.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND EMILIA.

Signor Farini arrived at Turin on Sunday, at twelve o'clock, and was presented to the King at four p.m. Signor Farini said:—

I have the honour to place in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents containing the returns of the universal suffrage of the people of Æmia. May your Majesty deign to receive them with favour as a token of gratitude and confidence.

The King replied:—

This manifestation of the national will is so universal and so spontaneous that it confirms to Europe, at a different time and under altered conditions, the vote already expressed by the National Assemblies of Æmia. This manifestation completes the proofs of the order, patriotism, and wisdom by which those peoples have merited universal sympathy and esteem. I accept their solemn vote, and henceforth will be proud to call them my peoples. In uniting to my ancient provinces not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fall in my deep devotedness to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the Supreme Minister of religion, the Pope; to contribute to the splendour of his Court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty. Our Parliament, in receiving the representatives of Central Italy, will assure prosperity, liberty, and independence to the new kingdom.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a royal decree annexing the provinces of Æmia to Sardinia.

A royal decree convokes the electoral assemblies of the Æmilian provinces for the 25th of March; another decree appoints fifteen new senators.

THE PAPAL STATES.

DESPATCH OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

The *Nord* contains a despatch of Cardinal Antonelli, in reply to the last note of M. Thouvenel. The Cardinal begins by asserting that Piedmont is the sole cause of the insurrection in the Romagna and the discontent in the other provinces of the Papal States. He contrasts the past promises of France and Austria, who in March last promised to maintain the integrity of the Holy See, with their present inaction and delays. That reforms and concessions would pacify the Romagna is an illusion proved by the declarations of the pretended Government of Bologna, which declares that nothing less than the absolute abolition of the Papal authority will satisfy the people. Still the Holy Father has not refused any reforms consistent with his conscience and the welfare of his people. The French Government has requested that these reforms should be put immediately into execution, but the Pope cannot do this until the revolted provinces return under law and order. The "partial abdication" suggested by France is declared entirely out of the question. A separate administration with an elected council would be, in fact, an absolute abdication. In short, the Pope cannot consent to any abdication whatsoever for the reason stated in the Encyclical of January 19, namely, that the States of the Church are not the personal property of the Pope, but belong to the Church. The renunciation of the Romagna could be quoted as a precedent for a demand for the renunciation of any province of the Papal States. The Pope, finally, cannot see with indifference the spiritual ruin of one million of his subjects, abandoned to the mercy of a party who lay snares for their faith and corrupt their morals; nor behold without concern the scandal which would follow, to the detriment of the dispossessed Italian Princes and of all Christian Princes, and of all civil society, at seeing the felony of a territory crowned with success.

The Cardinal refers to the cession made by Pius VI., at the time of the Treaty of Tolentino. In that case the Pope yielded to force to save the rest of his dominions; but Pius IX. is asked to yield to a dangerous principle, capable of extended application. If the revolt in the Romagna has not ceased, the fault

is not attributable to the Holy Father, who cannot obtain for the reduction of that revolt the support he might have expected.

After stating that, in consequence of the separation of the Romagna, and the disruption which would necessarily follow that step, the rights of all Catholics would be infringed, inasmuch as they have an interest in the actual order established by Providence, an order established to the end that their supreme Teacher might enjoy absolute independence in the exercise of his apostolic functions; and after pointing out that this was the purport of the Encyclical, the Cardinal continues:—

I will not conclude this despatch without suggesting to you a last consideration with respect to the alleged impossibility of making the Romagnese return to the legitimate authority of the Holy Father without foreign intervention or renewed occupations, things which are stated to be "impossible," "insurmountable." It is true, and it is impossible to doubt that the revolt of the four legations has been brought about, and is maintained by the agency of a small party which owes its power to the assistance it has received from without, and its hope of receiving still more assistance in the same way, and I cannot see why a rebellion which has been consummated by means of iniquitous external assistance, should not be repressed and extinguished by legitimate assistance from abroad. Again, can any one say that succour offered by Catholic nations to their common Father, and in interests which concern the whole of Christendom, should be called assistance from abroad?

For the rest, if, on the one hand, the Holy Father should be disposed to consent to the renewal of negotiations on the basis indicated, on the other he is firmly decided (as he has already stated publicly), with the assistance of God, whose vicar on earth he is, to sustain the patrimonial rights of the Catholic Church, whatever may be the attacks of his adversaries, and whatever may be the opposition which he unfortunately encounters at the present melancholy juncture.

(Signed)

J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

Rome, Feb. 23, 1860.

NAPLES.

Six Neapolitans have been sent into exile. Other Neapolitans have been informed that they may remain at Naples. The Court of Vienna have disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian general has arrived at Naples. The ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

AUSTRIA.

THE VIENNA GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Moustier, informed the Austrian Government a few days ago of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops, and in the name of his Government expressed a wish that after the departure of the French troops, Austria, in accordance with the principles contained in Count Rechberg's despatch of the 17th February, would continue to observe non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy.

The Austrian Government has despatched its reply direct to Paris. The Austrian note says that since the interview at Villafranca the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace, to be able to recommence a struggle which would soon become an European war. But although keeping a merely observant attitude, Austria believes, nevertheless, that she must draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues of Sardinian agents in Venetia, as well as to the continued provocations of the Piedmontese Ministry, and she repeats most distinctly that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of his rights over Venetia.

The semi-official *Donau Zeitung* publishes an article on the "real meaning" of universal suffrage, which says:—

Universal suffrage is only granted to the people to do whatever the predominant party might by intimidation force upon them. What established right could a nation thus obtain against coming events? Universal suffrage is a two-edged sword, the hilt of which could at any future time be also seized by a republic. By this way Italy is neither obtaining stability for the future, nor is Europe recovering the feeling of security which is now wanting.

Lord Loftus having invited the Austrian Government to send an official delegate to the fourth international Statistical Congress, the Emperor of Austria has appointed Baron Czoernig as the representative of Austria at this Congress, which will open in London in July next.

At Pesth, on the 15th, about 200 students attempted a demonstration in the churches and churchyards of that city. Several students were arrested. On an attempt being made to rescue them the police resorted to their weapons, and wounded several persons. The population did not in any way take part in the demonstration.

RUSSIA.

It is expected that Prince Gortschakoff, who for some time past has been seriously ill, will, on his own demand, be shortly released from his duties as Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Russia, and that Baron de Budberg, Russian Minister at Berlin, will be his successor.

AMERICA.

The resolutions adopted by the democratic senatorial caucus in reference to the slavery question have been presented to the Senate and ordered to be printed, and the substance of them is likely to be incorporated into the platform of the Charlestown convention, and form an important part of the programme of the ensuing presidential campaign. In these resolutions it is asserted that negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen

States of the union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of non-slaveholding States in relation to this institution can justify them in attempting to overthrow it; that neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, by direct or indirect legislation, possesses the power to annul or impair the right of any citizen to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same.

A dispute has arisen at Cuba between the United States and Spanish authorities. The latter have claimed military service from a Spaniard naturalised in the United States, and assert that Spain does not release her born citizens who go abroad and become naturalised subjects in other lands from military service or its equivalent.

On the 29th ult. the galleries of the Senate were thronged to hear the speech of Mr. Seward upon the great issue of the day. When the special order, the Kansas Admission Bill, came up, Mr. Seward rose and presented a memorial from the Kansas Legislature, demanding admission, and proceeded to speak on the general subject of slavery and its place in politics. Having reviewed the history of the question as a conflict between Southern capital and Northern labour, he referred to the coming Presidential campaign, and to the Republicans holding to the principle of preventing the territories by constitutional means from becoming focuses of slavery and polygamy. He said the policy of the Republican party was to stand by the freedom of speech and of the press, the speedy improvement of the public domain by wholesome laws, and to encourage mining, manufacturing, and internal commerce, with needful connexions between the Atlantic and Pacific States. He said the real principles of the bill were national. He was no assailant of States. It was well and wisely arranged that the States were sovereign on the subject of slavery within their own borders. He said John Brown and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions. He pronounced the act as one of sedition and treason, and criminal to just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human life. He did not think anything serious would grow out of the oft-repeated threats to dissolve the Union.

A fresh aggression on the British territory at a place named Langley was reported from British Columbia. Much excitement on the subject prevailed at Victoria.

The rejection of the treaty with Mexico by the Senate was anticipated, in which event Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister, will not return. Troops were under orders for Texas and Mexico.

WEST INDIES.

Captain Lionel Lambert, of H.M.S. Vixen, was barbarously murdered on the 9th of February at Lima. The body was found with marks of violence upon it.

In Honduras great excitement prevailed in consequence of the signing of a treaty for the unconditional surrender of the Bay Islands to the Republic of Honduras. An outbreak was expected.

The Mexican troops had taken Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the revolutionary Indians in Yucatan, who had since mustered in Bacalar. Apprehensions were entertained of the Indians crossing the British frontier at Corozal.

A dreadful fire had occurred at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the premises of Messrs Alleyne, in Palmer-street. It raged twelve hours, burning an immense area of building, and the damage is estimated variously from 250,000*l.* to 500,000*l.*

It is said that the West India islanders were complaining of want of labour. Nevertheless we find it reported that at Demerara a cargo of coolies refused by the inhabitants of St. Lucia had been offered to British Guiana by Governor Hincks, of Barbadoes, and the Court of Policy offered 2*l.* 5*s.* passage money from St. Lucia for each adult, making a total cost of 12*l.* each. The Tartar had arrived at Guiana from Madras with 350 emigrants; no deaths had occurred. The Earl of Derby had arrived from Calcutta with 263 emigrants, 73 had died on the passage. A bill had been introduced into the legislature to regulate marriage amongst the coolies.

INDIA.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

A very late despatch by the Red Sea and India telegraph states that on the 10th March the ship Red Gauntlet took fire at Calcutta, and was scuttled.

A telegram from Bombay to Feb. 25, is as follows:—"The loans are all closed. An income-tax of 2 and 4 per cent. and a State paper currency are announced. Important alterations are to be made in the tariff. The duty on twist and yarn is to be raised to 10 per cent. Saltpetre is to be subject to a duty of 2*r.* per maund of 82*lb.* The income-tax will be 2 per cent. on incomes of 20*l.* to 50*l.*, and above that 4 per cent. No class will be exempt. The Licence Bill has been modified, and the scale reduced to one rupee, four rupees, and ten rupees. Hemp, jute, hides, wool, flax, tea, and coffee are to be free of duty. Twenty per cent. duties are to be lowered to 10 per cent. An invasion of Kokees has taken place in Tipperah. 1,000 persons were murdered. A report is current of freason at Indoor, the capital of Holkar."

The Calcutta journals of February 8th, have been received *via* Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail. The few miserable remnants of the rebels were coming in and surrendering themselves. The whole

of Bengal and the North-West provinces were quiet and restored to order.

The *Oude Gazette* states that a feeling of discontent still lingered in the minds of the late Company's European troops, especially the artillery.

The troops for China were on the point of embarking. The steamer Carthage has been chartered at 18,000 roubles per month for four months, and at a monthly rate of 15,000 rupees for a further period of four months. It was believed she would convey Sir Hope Grant and his staff to China.

Lord Clyde was expected to remain in India until February, 1861, when Lord Canning's five years' term of service would expire.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* complains of the orders and counter-orders from England respecting the Chinese expeditionary force. Some sixteen vessels had been engaged by Government as transports to China, and more were to be taken up.

The plan of inviting volunteers has been abandoned. The regiments are asked to volunteer on the old system *en masse*, and the consequent discontent is considerable. In one regiment a hundred Sikhs demanded and received their discharge rather than go. In all, the "volunteers" include some scores of discontented men who go only under the compulsion of regimental opinion, and are thoroughly discontented.

Mr. Wilson has returned from his tour through the upper provinces, and has resumed his duties in the Legislative Chamber. Mr. Wilson's financial plans have not oozed out, but according to the *Times* correspondent they embrace a scheme for removing the main cause of embarrassment—the preposterous military expenditure. The extravagance in this department continues almost undiminished, and the list of the Bengal army alone numbers 147,564 native troops. Add the armies of Madras and Bombay, and the new military police of the former Presidency, and we have a native force of nearly 300,000 men, and a native army, police excluded, of 210,000.

The whole of this is to be swept away within the next twelve months. All recruiting is already stopped, and all the levies ordered to be gradually disbanded. India is to be garrisoned by a force of 80,000 Europeans, aided for fatigue duties by half that number of natives, selected from all classes, Goorkhas, hill-men, Madrassese, Jews, Mahrattas, and Hindostanees. The native force will garrison the frontier and a few remote stations unfavourable to European life, and supply sentries and fatigue parties in cantonments. Each Presidency will, besides, have an armed police, organised precisely like the Irish constabulary, but very strictly limited in numbers, and armed, if with firearms at all, only with the lightest of carbines. I need scarcely say if this plan is correct, and I believe it to be so in all essentials, the financial difficulty is at an end, and the empire as safe against revolt as Great Britain. My only doubt is whether the power of Government will be sufficient to sweep away the mass of interests which will resolutely oppose themselves to a reform so wise and so extensive. It will probably irritate every old Indian at home, and though they do not now represent Indian opinion, they do speak the sentiments of a powerful section of the army. It must not be forgotten in considering the scheme that we have in India no trouble with disbanded soldiery. They subside at once into the population. Lord Hardinge disbanded 50,000 men in a day. The great Sikh army, defeated by Lord Dalhousie, went back to the plough till Sir John Lawrence summoned them to arms to reconquer Hindostan.

The Viceroy was at Umballah on the 19th of January, and held a durbar, attended by the Maharajahs of Puttiala, Jhelud, Nubba, and other Cis-Sutlej states. To the two first named Lord Canning granted the privilege of adoption, but the proceedings were without much interest, except to upholsterers, the decorations of the Rajahs' tents, furniture, trappings, and suites having been of a kind that would have taxed the lamented Mr. Robins adequately to describe. His lordship goes on to Lahore, and thence by camel post to Peshawur, where he will have an interview with the Ameer of Cabul, Dost Mahomed.

CHINA.

Shanghai dates are to the 22nd inst. Confirmatory accounts have been received that extensive preparations for defence were being made in and around Peking. Rumours were rife of a revival of the rebellion, and that the Imperial Government, being seriously alarmed, was adopting vigorous measures to crush the domestic foe before the new enemy should appear at the door. Altogether, the Imperial authorities must have their hands full just now.

The following is from the summary of the *Overland China Mail*:—

In Shanghai everything has been very dull. We noticed in our last paper the evil effects produced in that port by the rude conduct of young foreigners towards the Chinese, and regret to have this time to record an act of frightful and inexcusable violence exercised upon a Chinese coolie by four Englishmen holding the nominal position of gentlemen. They were heavily fined for it in the Consular Court, and threatened with deportation, but such actions sink into the Chinese mind, and warrant the epithet "barbarian" which they have applied to the foreigners in China.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Porte has recognised Michael Obrenovitch as successor to his father, Milosch, Prince of Servia.

Mr. Cobden was expected to arrive in Paris, from Cannes, yesterday, to meet M. Chevalier and the principal freetraders of France.

The Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, will, with Prince Napoleon, shortly pay a visit to their Royal father.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince Imperial of France, having been born on the 16th March, 1856, entered his fifth year on Friday. He is exceedingly forward for his age, as he can already read, write, and ride.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, OF AYLESBURY.

(Abridged from the *Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News*.)

Mr. John Gibbs died at his residence, Buckingham-road, Aylesbury, on Saturday last, at the age of sixty-seven years, after a protracted and painful illness.

There are few persons in this district to whom the name of John Gibbs has not been familiar for many years. His connexions, as a man of business, a politician, indeed, as a public man, were very wide, and few men will be more generally missed. Mr. Gibbs was a native of Aylesbury, and for a great many years was extensively engaged as an auctioneer and valuer. In the latter years of his life he was afflicted with deafness to a painful degree, inasmuch that he was obliged to lay aside his more public pursuits, and for the last few years he has occupied his active mind as a timber-merchant. Mr. Gibbs was one of those self-taught men who have raised themselves to a position in society. Naturally of an observant turn of mind and active disposition, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the political movements of the day, and he was ever to be found a ready champion in defence of the principles of civil and religious liberty. Obloquy or defeat had no effect on him, and when satisfied that his movements were based on right principles he was untiring in his advocacy and impatient of success. Few elections, either for the borough of Aylesbury or the county of Buckingham, have of late years taken place without his occupying a prominent part in them. Unpolished in his language and pointed in his remarks, he could always obtain a hearing, both partisans and opponents being ready to listen to his hard-hitting questions and his telling arguments. Without him the elections would, on many occasions, have been merely formal proceedings.

To enumerate the various political questions in which Mr. Gibbs took an interest would be to write the history of English political agitation for the last fifty years. Into the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, he threw his whole soul. In the days of fiercest opposition to the Anti-Corn-Law League—when many men not given to cowardice shrank from what seemed the certainty of serious injury to property or even to life—John Gibbs, sometimes almost alone, stood firm to the truth he had embraced. Nor was his political activity centred on one or two points only. The Ballot question found in him a vigorous advocate and an untiring labourer. With the anti-Church-rate agitation his name must ever be indissolubly connected in this district. One of his last acts was to sign petitions to Parliament on this question, and more than once he expressed his hope that he might be spared to share in the victory which he foresaw. As the prospect of that happiness became dim, he declared that if another meeting were called in Aylesbury on the question he would be carried thither in a chair, if needs must, to move the first resolution.

Mr. Gibbs was the founder of the *Aylesbury News*, and wrote the first article for it. From that time to the present he was an occasional contributor to these columns. He lived to celebrate the "coming of age," a year or two back, and he has bequeathed the spirit embraced in its motto—the spirit of his own life—as the best inheritance of the generation that follows him.

Mr. Gibbs died surrounded by his family. In his last hours he expressed his thankfulness that his faculties were spared to the end, and that the simple, manly, religious faith he held through life forsook him not as the great reality opened upon him.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, in the burying-ground attached to Castle-street Chapel, where several members of the family lie buried. The service was performed by the Rev. W. J. Gates. Besides the mourners, nearly 100 of the friends and associates of the deceased assembled to pay the last mark of respect to his memory by following the mournful procession. The marks of sympathy which the survivors have received from many who had not even this connexion with Mr. Gibbs are the best testimony to the worth of his character.

W. CORDEROY, Esq.—We announce this week, with regret, the sudden demise, in his 58th year, of William Corderoy, Esq., of 98, High-street, St. Marylebone. He had on Saturday last business to transact at Woolwich, and had been surveying the Royal Marine Barracks when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost instantly. The deceased came to reside in High-street about thirty years since, and soon, being a member of the Wesleyan body, joined the society meeting at Hinde-street Chapel; he was the secretary and a class leader for a number of years; he was also treasurer of the jubilee fund; but his active philanthropy and benevolence were not confined to his denomination, for we find him associated with and his name on the committee of several of our most useful institutions, which he contributed largely to, and several poor families of the neighbourhood in which he resided received of his bounty.—*Marylebone Mercury*.

MRS. JAMESON.—We record with much regret the death, after a short illness, of Mrs. Jameson, an authoress whose literary works were of a high class in art and social science, and who has left friends, not only in her own country, but in almost every capital in Europe, to lament her loss. Her principal and most popular publications were her "Characteristics of Women," chiefly studies from Shakespeare; "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad," "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada;" the latter work she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the "Hand-Book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequent production,—viz., on "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," &c. One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," published by Mr. Murray. For two years past she had been engaged on a laborious and elaborately illustrated work, announced by Messrs. Longman, and nearly completed—the "History of our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art." In the completion of this labour she had re-visited Italy and passed several months in Rome and other con-

tinent cities. Mrs. Jameson's illness was of a few days' duration only. After a visit to the Reading Room of the British Museum she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied, expiring on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst.—*Times*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Letters patent have passed the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron to William Brougham, Esq., and his heirs (male), in default of heirs (male) of Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux.

Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding.

A sum of 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund has been awarded to Samuel Bamford, the veteran Lancashire Reformer, and author of "Passages from the Life of a Radical." The Queen has granted from the Royal Bounty Fund the sum of 50*l.* to J. R. Withers, the "Poet" of Fordham.

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends, late in the summer, to have a grand inspection of the volunteers in Hyde-park, when all will be "invited" to attend who can do so.

Miscellaneous News.

WHAT BRIBERY COMMISSIONS COST.—A return has just been made of the expenses incurred by the Commissions appointed to inquire into the Gloucester and Wakefield elections. The Gloucester inquiry cost 1,924*l.*, that at Wakefield 1,485*l.* The amount paid in each case to each commissioner was five guineas a day.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—At Chatham the national defences are to be prosecuted with vigour, orders having been sent down to that port to construct six additional steam-ships, namely, a liner of 91 guns, an improved frigate of 51 guns, two vessels of 22, one of 17, and one of 4 guns, all of which are to be laid down as the ships become vacant.

SAWING BY MACHINERY.—Machinery seems destined to supersede, in some measure at least, the stitching of the tailor and the drudgery of the needle in family life. Mr. Timbs tells us that Mr. Peter Tait, of Limerick, informed the Army Contracts Commission that the whole of his clothing is cut and sewn by machinery driven by steam, and capable of making 4,000 suits a-week.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The public will learn with satisfaction that, under the new management of the undertaking, there is at length a good prospect of the Great Eastern being really completed and sent to sea—the whole of the 10,000*l.* of additional preference capital, recently authorised to be raised, having been taken up by the present proprietors. It is said that the Great Eastern is to be got ready to accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada.

THE NEW LICENCES.—The Refreshment Rooms and Wine Licences Bill, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is published. The following are the sums to be paid for licences:—For a refreshment house, under rent and value of 20*l.* a-year, 10*s.* 6*d.*; above 20*l.*, one guinea; under 50*l.*, three guineas; above 50*l.*, five guineas; for every licence for selling in retail foreign wine not to be consumed on the premises, three guineas.

CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—**REFUSAL OF TITLE.**—The *Cambridge Independent* says:—"On Thursday the Grace for conferring the title of Associate of Cambridge (A.C.) on the successful senior candidate in the middle-class examinations, was rejected by a majority of sixty-nine to thirty-three. This is the death-blow to the middle-class examinations in connexion with our university. The whole influence over the education of the people passes at once to Oxford, so far as that influence arises from those examinations."

THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Another death is reported as the result of the Tottenham (Eastern Counties) Railway accident. The deceased is Mr. George Edward Falconer, a surgeon of Broxbourne. He was unwell a few days after the collision. He became so much worse that it was deemed necessary to send him to the Bow Lunatic Asylum, where he died. Mr. Stocker, surgeon to the asylum, states the death was no doubt the result of mania, such as might be produced by the accident.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.—The old friends of Mr. Cobden, believing that the trade of the country will be greatly benefited by the commercial treaty with France, which the hon. gentleman has taken a leading part in negotiating, and bearing in mind, doubtless, his pecuniary losses, have determined on a testimonial; and the project has been carried out with that munificence for which Lancashire is so famous. The list was headed with a sum of 5,000*l.*, and in three weeks no less than 40,000*l.* was subscribed, the smallest amount being 500*l.* Such a spontaneous manifestation of the continued confidence of his old associates must be highly gratifying to the hon. member.—*Leeds Mercury*.

NEW ARTIFICIAL GAS FOR LIGHTING.—The obnoxious monopoly of the gas companies is likely to meet with a corrective agent in superheated steam, which, being charged with coal tar, produces with marvellous rapidity, and at an excessively low price, any quantity of very rich gas for lighting. Careful analysis has shown it to be composed of free oxygen, 1·8; oxide of carbon, 3; carbonic acid, 5·8; bi-carburetted hydrogen, 17·8; and proto-carburetted hydrogen, 71·9. Compared with ordinary coal gas, this artificial gas is found to contain nearly one-half less oxide of carbon, and twice as much bi-carburetted

hydrogen; its intrinsic value is, therefore, twice as great. A generator capable of furnishing in four hours the gas necessary to light a city of 30,000 souls, and to supply 3,000 burners, is now in course of construction.—*Photographic News*.

FEARFUL MORTALITY AMONGST RETURNED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The Great Tasmania has arrived at Liverpool with about 1,000 discharged Indian soldiers. The men are described as having been in fine health on leaving Calcutta. So imperfect were the arrangements on board, however, that the vessel soon became a floating hospital, one half of the men being prostrated by sickness, with only one surgeon to attend them. About sixty died on the voyage, and nearly 130 of the survivors were, immediately on the ship's arrival at Liverpool, transferred in carts, &c., to the workhouses. They were suffering from scurvy, dysentery, &c. Many were reduced to mere skeletons. A searching inquiry is proceeding.

NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—Preparatory to the establishment of the Great North Atlantic Telegraph between Europe and the United States, for which an exclusive concession for 100 years has been granted by the Danish Government, the requisite caution money of 100,000 dollars has been remitted to the Danish Minister of Finance at Copenhagen by Messrs. Croskey and Co., who are interested in the concession. The line will proceed from Scotland and Denmark *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, to Canada and the United States, and will consist of comparatively short links of submarine cables. The practicability of the route has been recently demonstrated by a personal survey made by Colonel Schaffner, who, on Wednesday last, gave evidence at great length upon the subject before the committee of the House of Commons.

Postscript.

Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND NICE.

The intelligence given in the House of Commons on Monday night upon the authority of two telegrams received from Nice is now confirmed. The Municipal Junta of Nice voted against annexation to France, and the National Guard elected by a large majority a colonel attached to the old allegiance.

It also appears from a telegram received to-day that the delegate despatched by the Municipality of Nice is now at Turin, and is engaged in urging the Sardinian Government to prevent the severance of the county of Nice from the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Thursday.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice was signed at Turin before M. Thouvenel addressed his circular note of the 14th to the foreign Powers who signed the final act of Vienna. The object of this note is to disengage from the question of the cession of Savoy (spontaneously agreed to by the King of Sardinia) not only the question of the guaranteed neutrality of Switzerland, but also the principle of natural boundaries. M. Thouvenel explains the reasons which reduce the cession to a simple rectification of frontiers. He expresses, therefore, in the name of the French Government, a hope that the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna will appreciate the considerations set forth in his note with the same friendly feelings with which the communication of the new territorial arrangements concerted between France and Sardinia has been made to them. It is clear that the object of M. Thouvenel's note is not to consult Europe, and still less to admit the protests which may be made by the Foreign Powers, but simply to communicate to them that the annexation has been resolved upon.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"50,000 men are about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 in the Emilian provinces, which will increase the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men. It is asserted that Piedmont will contract a loan of 150,000,000 of francs."

The Emperor presided to-day at a Council of Ministers, at which the question of exempting sugars from duty was considered.

A report was current to-day that the French troops had entered Savoy, but proved to be unfounded.

ROME (via Marseilles), March 17.

The official *Giornale di Roma*, speaking of the demonstration which took place yesterday morning, says that the Pope, in proceeding to the Basilica of the Vatican, was met by an immense multitude of citizens of all classes united to pray with the common Father of the Faithful. Letters add that everything passed off quietly. The number of persons present was estimated at 5,000, and included many persons of note. No cry or opposition was heard. To-day, however, bills are scattered in the streets, headed "Viva Victor Emmanuel." A project has been started for a counter manifestation on the 19th, the *fête* of Garibaldi.

General Goyon has read a despatch to the troops, commanding their attitude in the maintenance of public order.

ROME, Tuesday.

The factions attempted yesterday to disturb the public peace, but Government repressed every effort, and maintains perfect tranquillity. Rome is now quiet.

FLORENCE, Tuesday Evening.

A message of the Government to the Assembly explains the political situation of the country, the past dangers, and the motives for the popular vote; gives a historical outline of the acts of the Government; and concludes by saying the Government has to convey the public vote to the King, and the Assembly to declare its work accomplished. This message was received with applause. The President proposed the dissolution of the Assembly, and a vote of thanks to the Government for having supported Italian unity. The Assembly almost unanimously, and amid shouts of "Viva el Re," voted the proposal of the President.

VIENNA, March 19.

Austria, considering the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont as a flagrant violation of the treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed Princes, has resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the Court of Turin. In consequence of this resolve, Baron de Brenner, who was to fulfil the function of representative of Austria at Turin, has returned to his former post at Athens.

NAPLES, Monday.

General Filanghieri and Signor Cumbo have resigned. Prince Casaro has been appointed President of the Council. Signor Comitini enters the Cabinet without a portfolio.

Letters from the frontier announce increased agitation. A popular manifestation has taken place at Atri, banners were displayed, bearing the words "Victor Emmanuel for ever." The police checked the revolt. Eighty individuals, who were compromised, fled over the frontier.

MADRID, March 19.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* contains the following:—"As the Moors will only consent to pecuniary sacrifices as the conditions of peace, war must be continued." This evening there will be a full council of Ministers.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat only half-an-hour last night, and was occupied in nothing more important than a conversation on the artillery militia. Four out of thirteen regiments are to be disembodied; and the Government will not ask next year for a renewal of the Act which embodies the militia in time of peace.

THE BALLOT.

In the House of Commons some time was taken up in the presentation of petitions in favour of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, the number being about equal to that of Monday.

Mr. H. BERKELEY asked leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. He had, he said, often made the same proposition before, without success, and he did not expect to succeed now; but, nevertheless, he thought it his duty to bring the question once more before the House, and especially at a time when the Government had introduced a Reform Bill. The hon. member contrasted, at some length, the arguments for and against the ballot; quoted a long array of eminent names on one side and on the other; and, in conclusion, claimed for his proposal an impartial consideration, as the best means of protecting the voter and defeating corruption and intimidation.

Lord HENLEY seconded the motion, dwelling more particularly upon the protection which the ballot would confer upon tenants-at-will in agricultural districts.

Mr. MARSH opposed the motion, and referred to the experience of the United States and Australia to prove that the Ballot did not necessarily put an end to bribery and corruption, while intimidation might still exert its influence to prevent electors from voting at all.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE had once given a vote in favour of the Ballot, but since that time reflection had induced him to change his opinion, and he was now opposed to it; his Australian experience at the Colonial-office having strengthened his feeling against it.

Mr. LAWSON supported the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said his opinion of the measure proposed remained unchanged. The franchise was not a right but a trust, and ought therefore to be exercised in the public sight. Even universal suffrage would not change this aspect of the question; for if the franchise were a right and not a trust, a man might exercise it as he pleased, and even sell it as an article of property. Further, the Ballot would demoralise the people, by making them either lawbreakers if they made their votes known, or hypocrites if they maintained secrecy.

Mr. BERKELEY having replied,

On a division the numbers were:

For the motion	147
Against it	254
Majority	—107

ADMISSION OF JEWS.

Mr. T. DUNCAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act admitting Jews to Parliament, by doing away with the necessity of the passing of a resolution by the House on the election of each Jewish member, enabling him to be sworn according to his own belief.

Lord R. CECIL did not think this a matter of much importance, but it was a specimen of what were called settlements of questions in that House.

Sir G. GREY denied that any one who advocated the Jewish claims thought the existing arrangement a settlement; and it was only adopted in order to obtain the assent of the House of Lords to the admission of Jews to Parliament.

Mr. NEWDEGATE would oppose the bill on its second reading. After a few words from Mr. ROXBURGH, leave was given to bring in the bill.

General UPTON was making a motion, when the House was counted out at half-past eight.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—A meeting with a similar object, and promoted, it is understood, by the same individuals as those recently held at St. James's Restaurant, took place at the Lecture-hall, Newington-causeway, at ten o'clock on Monday evening. It was similar in its character to the meetings referred to, with the exception that the fallen women present, to the number of about 150, were not quite so fashionably attired. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A. (the newly-appointed rector of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr), presided, and was supported by a number of other clergymen and gentlemen. At the close of addresses by the chairman and others about twenty unfortunates were conveyed to the Home in Dover-place, and in the course of yesterday were sent to various institutions.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, and the condition of the samples was by no means first-rate. For most kinds, there was a fair demand, at Monday's advance in the quotations. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was seasonably good—moved off slowly; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were quite as dear as last week. The barley trade was somewhat active, at extreme currencies. We have again to report an inactive demand for malt, at late quotations.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. Evans."—The claim is legal, and will not, we believe, be affected by Sir John Trelawny's bill.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THERE appears to be no doubt of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France by special treaty between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, and that the consultation of the population, in whatever form it may take place, will be a mere mockery. As this is no longer an era of secret diplomacy, the telegraph informs us that the note of M. Thouvenel, which Lord John Russell on Friday spoke of as requiring "the most grave consideration" of the English Government, is a formal notification to the Great Powers that annexation has been resolved on. The great point that remains to be decided is whether the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, which form a tongue of land projecting into Northern Italy and Switzerland, are to be made over to the Confederation, to remain as neutralised territory, or to be incorporated with France. It is difficult to believe that the Emperor will pursue the third alternative in deliberate violation of treaties, and he appears indisposed to adopt the first. So far remonstrances may avail, but in respect to Savoy and Nice it is clear that no protests on the part of other Powers, still less any resistance of the population, will prevent their cession to France. A territorial acquisition has been made at the expense of the Emperor's character for sincerity and disinterestedness. The perfidy and toadious policy shown throughout this transaction have created a feeling of distrust in Europe that will ultimately seriously damage the stability of the Napoleon régime in France.

Victor Emmanuel has not been slow to respond to the appeals of Central Italy. On Sunday he accepted the sovereignty of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, in obedience to the almost unanimous votes of their populations; and the Æmilian provinces are now incorporated with the kingdom of Sardinia. In thus despoiling the Pope of his richest provinces, the King takes occasion to insist on his "deep devotedness to the Chief of the Church." He expresses his readiness "to defend the independence necessary to the Supreme Minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendour of his Court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty." In what spirit Pius IX. is likely to receive the announcement of the transfer of the Papal territory, without his consent, may be gathered from the despatch of Cardinal Antonelli. The Pope will abate nothing of his pretensions. He has, it appears, placed Victor Emmanuel under his ecclesiastical ban, but is restrained from launching at the head of the King the greater excommunication by the interference of the Emperor Napoleon. In Tuscany more deliberation is manifest than in Æmilia. Yesterday the National Assembly received a statement that the vote of annexation would be conveyed to Victor Emmanuel, and was dissolved after adopting an almost unanimous vote of thanks to the Government for having supported Italian unity. Tuscany is, it appears, to retain her separate State institutions while united for general purposes to Piedmont.

To the formation of this great State in Northern Italy Austria has no resistance to offer—"the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to recommence a struggle which would soon become an European war." At the same time, the Court of Vienna, considering the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont as a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed Princes, has resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the Court of Turin. Austria is waiting, not for an opportunity of regaining her position in Italy—that she confesses is gone for ever—but to see whether the head of the newly-formed Italian State will follow an aggressive policy as respects Venetia. Austria waits to be attacked; and, if it be true that Victor Emmanuel is raising his army to 300,000 men, she may not have to wait for many months.

The King of Naples, so far from being able to help the Pope, is himself in extremity. Deserted by moderate men like Filangieri, that sovereign is now the mere puppet in the hands of a Jesuit faction that has everything to fear from a change of system, and is attempting to save itself by establishing a reign of terror, and a wholesale proscription of peaceful and eminent citizens. Such a Government, condemned even by Austria and the Pope, cannot long survive. Even in Naples a national revolution is

so imminent that the Earl of Ellenborough, with a true Tory solicitude for royalty, even when represented by a Caligula, inquired a few nights since in the House of Lords if an English ship-of-war were at hand to receive the King in case of his becoming a refugee. Lord John Russell also, in one of his admirable despatches just published, warns the Neapolitan Government that, should the King's throne be endangered, "her Majesty's Government can only lament the blindness which afflicts his council. But her Majesty's Government with neither accept any part of their responsibility, nor undertake to ward off the consequences of a misgovernment which has scarcely a parallel in Europe."

The Ballot has been debated in both Houses of Parliament. On Monday Lord Teynham, with great moral courage, and in an excellent speech, brought the question for the first time before the Peers. The debate was short, consisting only of the speech of the mover, and a brief reply on the part of the Government from the Duke of Newcastle. Four peers (including the tellers) voted for the motion, viz., Lord Belper, Lord Llanover, Lord Stafford, and Lord Teynham. The time is coming when Lord Teynham will find himself better backed. Last night the Ballot received a serious check in the House of Commons, owing, probably, to Mr. Berkeley's ill-advised persistence against the general sense of the House, which desired to proceed with the discussion on the Reform Bill. After a comparatively brief debate the motion was rejected by a majority of 107. Only 147 members supported Mr. Berkeley—nearly 100 less than on previous occasions. The result is unfortunate, though perhaps the member for Bristol might plead that, having been upbraided hitherto for lukewarmness, no other course than that pursued was last night open to him.

On Thursday last the Treaty with France received the sanction of the House of Lords, but only after a long debate and a division, in the course of which Earl Grey ably, but in somewhat of a partisan spirit, summed up the objections to the engagement, and the Earl of Derby indulged in language condemnatory of the Emperor of the French, scarcely less emphatic than that uttered elsewhere by the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Already the Treaty has greatly increased the commerce between the two countries. Its probable effect in France is thus adverted to by the correspondent of the *Times*—

Commercial men here are beginning every day better to appreciate the advantages secured to them by the stipulations of this radical reform introduced into the French Customs' laws. The prejudice which existed against free trade is daily vanishing, and the French commercial world is becoming enlightened. A period of transition will, no doubt, ensue, during which French manufacturers will prepare themselves for the new condition in which they will be placed, and by improving their machinery they will be enabled to avoid that crisis which some of them still pretend to dread. A bill is at present under the consideration of the Council of State by which a considerable reduction will be made in the duties imposed on tea, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. The reduction is to take place on the 15th of next month. The Emperor, by this measure, wishes not only to relieve the operative classes, who are now complaining more than ever of the exorbitant price of all the necessities of life, but he hopes by thus abandoning so many millions of revenue to convince the European Powers that he not only means to maintain peace, but that he believes it will not be disturbed.

This view of the Treaty is in such marked contrast to the direful prophecies of Mr. Horsman and Earl Grey, that on the one side or the other there must be a huge mistake.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. BUMBLE could hardly have exhibited greater astonishment and horror at the audacity of Oliver Twist when he "asked for more," than do the High Church party, in and out of Parliament, at Mr. Locke King's demand, on the part of the clergy of the Establishment, for more liberty to preach. The hon. gentleman, on Wednesday morning last, moved the second reading of his Bill, to exempt the clergy from all penalties, canonical or otherwise, to which they now expose themselves by reading prayers, or preaching, in private or unconsecrated houses. He grounded his claim upon the notorious amount of spiritual destitution prevailing in many parishes, and upon the difficulties which a rigid adherence to the parochial system threw in the way of meeting it. Mr. Walpole, in a moderate and courteous tone, concurred in the object at which the Bill professed to aim, but objected to the means by which this measure sought to attain it, as eminently adapted, in his opinion, to produce confusion in every parish throughout the kingdom. Lord Robert Cecil, with that nice sense of propriety which is usually characteristic of those who associate narrow ecclesiastical views with high aristocratic rank, thought it became him to go considerably out of

his way that he might fling a stone at the members of the Jewish persuasion. "The right hon. gentleman" he said, "assumes that the House unanimously desires to afford every facility for the preaching of the Gospel. That is not strictly correct; for there were four hon. gentlemen whom recent legislation had admitted within the walls of the House, by whom such discussions as the present must be regarded as an insult." The noble lord—noble by conventional concession—was guilty of one of those blunders in manners which high-born self-complacency, especially when conjoined with a high sacerdotal and exclusive creed, is but too wont, unconsciously to itself, to perpetrate. We should think he must have opened his eyes in amazement when he found himself rebuked with dignified forbearance by Sir F. Goldsmid; with earnest remonstrance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with contemptuous sarcasm by the Home Secretary—the more so as nobody ventured, not even Mr. Newdegate, to utter a syllable in defence of so glaring and premeditated a breach of gentlemanly feeling. The debate was a very suggestive one; the speeches of Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Coningham in support of the Bill, and of Mr. E. P. Bouverie and Sir G. C. Lewis, in opposition to it, in particular. An impartial hearer might have gathered up from it the following conclusion—that the Bill proposed to meet a crying evil by means which, however sanctioned and enforced by Christianity, were an invasion of that parochial system the necessity of which is presupposed by a national establishment—that, therefore, it could not be regarded with favour by the Legislature of this country—and, accordingly, it was thrown out by a majority of 37.

After this solemn and somewhat ill-timed discussion and decision, the House must have welcomed the more intelligible and less unmanageable topic of Thursday evening, namely, the Attorney-General's Bill to amend and consolidate the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency. The hon. and learned gentleman is a consummate master in the art of exposition. His extreme precision in enunciation, his womanly voice, and his clearly cut sentences, all of which hang together as the brilliant lustres of a superb chandelier, harmonise well with the accuracy of his thoughts, with the logical arrangement of his arguments, with his clear perception and reflection of shades of differences, and with the bold contour of the legal reforms which he turns out. In his own department he is as original as he is elaborate—and no man in the House excels him in the success with which he makes every one of his audience see what he is about, and why he is about it. We refer our readers to our columns of Parliamentary intelligence for a bare outline of his plan. It was received with many compliments by the lawyers of the House, and elicited hearty commendation from Mr. Bazley, the member for Manchester, who may be regarded as representative of the views of the commercial world. Should the measure meet with the concurrence of honest traders in general, and (more fortunate in this respect than many of the hon. and learned gentleman's projects of law amendment) succeed in forcing its way through both Houses of Parliament, the present session, already rich beyond recent precedent in beneficial legislation, will boast of another brilliant gem in its diadem of merit.

Friday—what shall we say of Friday, with the wholesome fear of Mr. E. P. Bouverie before our eyes? What a *pot-pourri* of heterogeneous topics on the motion for adjournment! The British Museum in relation to the East India House ditto—telegraphic communication with the East—Mr. M. Milnes pleading with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the public servants whom his commercial reforms will displace from their situations—further explanations respecting the new licensing system—Mr. Whiteside calling attention to intolerance in Spain—the ever-sprouting Nice and Savoy question, calling up the old speakers, Mr. Kinglake, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell—fancy all these questions and answers thrown pell-mell into one cauldron, and so stirred up that there is no consecutive connexion between the one and the other—and then fancy Mr. Bouverie deliberately looking into the pot, cataloguing its contents, shaking his great head, and exclaiming, "Here's a pretty mess! Aren't you ashamed of yourselves? if not, you ought to be." Try, we say, to fancy all this, and you will have a tolerable idea of a two-and-a-half hours' debate on the question "that this House at its rising do adjourn to Monday." This ended, the House, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, proceeded to a serious discussion of the China question. Sir De Lacy Evans, having moved an amendment, expressing concurrence in the hope indicated in her Majesty's speech, that the necessity for the employment of force might be obviated, Lord John Russell made a statement of the views and policy

of the Government on this matter—from which we learn with regret that they are not quite so pacific as we had been inclined to hope. Still, we gather, even from his speech, that a peaceful adjustment of the quarrel is not improbable—nor, we believe, would it have been more so, had the costly expedition now on its way to the Flowery Empire never been fitted out. Heartily glad are we to observe that the country is growing sick of these periodic quarrels. Sir John Pakington, and especially Mr. Bright, gave clear utterance to the feelings of the outside public regarding our diplomatic insolence in the East, and made an impression which no liveliness of Lord Palmerston could afterwards wholly efface. A vote of credit for 850,000*l.*, on account of China, was subsequently passed.

Monday night was devoted to the discussion of the Reform Bills,—a discussion which stands adjourned, and which may possibly occupy two or three nights. We have commented below on the measures themselves, and we prefer to reserve our description of the debate, until we can give it complete. There is to be no opposition, so far at least as voting goes, to the second reading of the Bills.

TO-DAY'S EDITION OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

THE Bills for amending the representation of the people which her Majesty's Government have laid before Parliament, and which are now under discussion for a second reading, will be variously appreciated according to the several objects in relation to which they may be viewed. How far do they fulfil the pledges of the Ministry? To what extent do they express the views of the Parliament who are invited to pass them? What will be their acceptance with the country at large? What is the immediate political effect which, if passed into law, they are calculated to produce? What advances do the changes they will make in our electoral machinery effect towards an adequate representation of the people? All these tests will, doubtless, be applied—some by this class of politicians, some by that—and judgment of the character of the measure will, of course, be swayed by the importance attached, in each instance, to the test selected.

That the Ministers of the Crown have redeemed the pledge given on this question in the first place, by Lord John Russell before the General Election, and subsequently, to the Liberal party as preliminary to the defeat of the Derby Administration, no one seems prepared to deny. Certainly, they cannot be accused of unfaithfulness—nor, we apprehend, will it be pretended by any one that they have allowed their sense of justice to warm into generosity. They have done enough to fulfil their actual engagements—but they have done nothing more. They have not attempted to evade anything to which they stood committed. They have not gilded their proposals with dazzling illusions. They have not essayed to set off their project with tinsel ornaments. What they propose to give us is small, but it is solid. So far as the measure goes, it goes honestly. And this correspondence of the thing done with the thing promised to be done, especially when taken in connexion with that vast financial reform which the Government have achieved without waiting for a prior obligation, is not to be lightly prized in these days of political profligacy. We take the measure they offer us, such as it is, with this feeling of satisfaction at least, that it does not bear upon its surface the stains of ruined reputations, and that if it is less than we desired, it is not less than we had been previously encouraged to expect.

That the measure has not been unwisely framed with a view to meet the views of Parliament, it proved by the little sensation with which it was received, by the calmness with which it is now being discussed, by the announcement made by the leader of the Opposition on Monday night, that he does not intend to divide upon the second reading, and by something like an intimation that he does not yet see his way clear to any material alteration of its details. True, this ostensible unanimity in the House of Commons results mainly from the very moderate character of the proposals submitted to it. But this only shows that a much larger plan would have stood no chance of success in the existing Parliament. And it is with the existing Parliament that Ministers are constitutionally bound to deal, on this question of representative reform, inasmuch as the last Parliament was dissolved, and the present Parliament elected, on this very question. It would have been an indefensible stretch of Ministerial power to have submitted to a House of Commons returned under such circumstances, and within a twelvemonth of their return, a measure larger than it could have been reasonably expected to carry, with the intention of once more appealing to the constituencies.

The constituencies have been expressly asked to speak their will on this subject, and they have spoken it. We may regret that their response was not more decided, and more generous—but no responsible Minister of the Crown could be called upon to disregard the judgment thus expressed, and to hazard another General Election with a view to obtain a different verdict. We are bound, therefore, to regard these Bills as offering somewhere about as much as the constituencies, in their present mood, are disposed to assent to.

Passing beyond the constituencies to the general population of the country, we are obliged to declare our conviction that the measures of the Government do not come up to the *opinion* of the majority—but our observation of facts compels us also to admit that there does not exist such a hearty, earnest, active and reliable *sentiment* at the back of that opinion as would warrant a practical statesman to take it for his guide. The truth is that times are too prosperous, employment too general and remunerative, and commercial opportunities too inviting, to allow of much resolute attention to the question of Parliamentary Reform. A much livelier interest is felt in the aspects and promise of the trade season, than in the justice and adequacy of our representative arrangements. *Carpe diem* is the universal motto. "A roaring trade" is the predominant desire. All the outlooks in that direction are just now alluring. Everybody is intent upon adding something to his household stuff. Whilst this is the case, it is impossible to excite any strong public concern in the principles of abstract justice, or even in a wise and far-looking expediency. If any one doubts this, let him try! The thoughts which would be potent enough in a time of general political susceptibility, are as inoperative and harmless now as a homoeopathic dose to a man in bounding health. It requires infinite exertion to get up a show of popular interest in the question—and where there is most activity, it may almost invariably be traced to the indomitable energy of a single individual. Ministers cannot but know this—Parliament cannot but know it—and hence, a large, searching, and comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform would be as inapposite just now as an immense smoking baron of beef on a sultry midsummer day, when appetite for strong meat is out of the question.

The immediate political effect of the measure, if passed into law, can be matter of speculation only. We are not, however, inclined to undervalue it. We believe it will rise above many existing landmarks. In many a borough it will probably destroy that equipoise of party which is at the bottom of many compromises, much corruption, and a very inefficient representative standard. It may even turn the balance in a few of the more populous counties. But we accept the Ministerial plan with some heartiness, not so much for the immediate changes which we expect from it, as from the remoter organic reforms to which it will inevitably lead. The Ballot, and a far more equitable distribution of seats, are, as we think, the natural and all-but-inevitable complement to the fragmentary measure of the Government. Viewed in connexion with these, which the Bill does nothing to supersede, but rather to render more urgent, we have come to the conclusion that its effect upon the political progress of the people of the United Kingdom will be much more beneficial than would appear at first glance. We look upon it as morally certain that it will at once lift the waggon of State out of the deep ruts in which its wheels are now embedded, and will render an advance along the road of Liberalism much easier, smoother, and more equable—and we think it not at all unlikely that its remoter, but still not distant result, will be a quiet egress out of the narrow and tortuous byways of mere traditional policy into the broad, direct, and solid road where common sense, equity, peace, and civil and religious freedom will have fair play.

We cannot, therefore, accept the present measures as an adequate provision to meet the representative wants of the country. We recognise them as good so far as they go, and as going very nearly as far as the present temper of the constituencies will admit of. The pernicious anomaly of small peddling boroughs and unwieldy constituencies will have to be dealt with on another occasion, and will be dealt with all the more firmly when unassociated with the question of the suffrage, because it is essentially a middle-class question. For our own part, therefore, we could have wished the present Bills to have left the redistribution of seats altogether out of sight, more especially as we think that in apportioning them among other constituencies, the cumulative principle on which, for the most part, the apportionment is made, is as indefensible in theory, as it will be mischievous in practice. But, inasmuch as Lord John Russell's programme included this feature of the question, and as it can only have been

offered as a contribution towards settlement, and not as a settlement in itself, we take it for what it may be worth, and in the same spirit of acquiescence with which we receive the other parts of the plan. We believe, however, that the entire project may be considerably improved in Committee without endangering its ultimate safety—and we recommend our friends to turn their serious attention to an amendment of these measures in their minor, but not unimportant, details.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND is now within six days' communication with her Indian empire. On Friday last the first message was received from Calcutta, with intelligence to the preceding Saturday that the ship Redgauntlet had been burnt. It is a curious fact that the first news flashed along the great cable of 3,000 miles from Kurrachee to Alexandria should be—as was that of the disabled Atlantic line—the record of a shipping disaster. We trust the coincidence between the two great telegraphic achievements of the age will not be carried further, and that in the end the Indian as well as the Atlantic cable is not destined to become a magnificent failure. The news of an event so pregnant with important results to England and her great Eastern dependency has been received with a calmness, not to say coldness, that can only be accounted for by a lurking mistrust as to the permanence of the cable, and a chastened repugnance to premature exultation. When it is borne in mind that the cable is laid for nearly its entire distance in comparatively shoal water—that in its course it touches such remote and comparatively unprotected points as Aden, Suakin, the Kooria Moria Islands and Muscat—that those most interested in the undertaking warn us that "any time an interruption may occur"—and that since its completion on the 12th of February a fault in the cable was discovered between Suakin and Aden (though soon repaired)—it may be more prudent to regard what has been accomplished as tentative rather than as a permanently successful work. Still, there remains the glorious fact that unbroken telegraphic communication has been established over a distance, including sea and land, of no less than 4,500 miles; and we have the assurance of the officials of the Red Sea and Indian telegraph that a flaw at any point in the cable would not endanger the whole line, and might without much difficulty be repaired.

Six days from India, to be reduced to two in the space of three months!—such is the promise held out by those who have already overcome the greatest obstacles to telegraphic communication with the East. The break occurs between Candia and Alexandria, a distance of 300 miles. Though the attempt to lay down this line has twice failed, it does not appear that there are difficulties in the way that cannot be overcome by engineering science and perseverance. When that space is bridged over there will be uninterrupted communication between London and Calcutta. But why need two days be spent in making the wire deliver its secret? Seeing that the first message from Kurrachee to Aden with the answer back again appears to have occupied only ten minutes in delivery, we may reasonably hope that when the whole line is completed and in working order, a few hours will suffice to communicate with Calcutta.

Already by the laying down of the Indian telegraph, which communicates to Ceylon, the distance to Australia is greatly abridged. But this is only an instalment of what the future is likely to produce. One unbroken line of the electric wire to the Antipodes is no longer a dream of the enthusiast. At the one end of the great chain of proposed communication the Dutch are laying down a line from Batavia to Singapore; at the other a company has been formed in Sydney, with a subsidy from the New South Wales Government, for carrying a cable from Moreton Bay to East Java by way of Torres Straits. The proposed track between Ceylon and Singapore is shortly to be surveyed by Government steamers, and the scheme for completing the whole distance from India to our Australian colonies is, according to the Chairman of the Red Sea Line, "under consideration." "It is believed," said Mr. Marshman, at the meeting of that company on Monday, "that in about five years lines of telegraph will be completed from England to all the dependencies of the British Crown, and that every morning they will read in the *Times* two or three columns of telegrams from India, China, Canada, and all other colonial places."

Without, however, anticipating the scientific and material triumphs of the future, the actual success of the Indian telegraph promises greatly to strengthen the tie that unites England with her great empire in the East. It will multiply our commercial relations, and infuse into the Indian executive that sense of responsibility which rapid communication with the Imperial Government

can alone inspire. We are already entering on a new era in relation to India. Recent events show that Hindostan is no longer under the régime of old Indian officials. The bold financial proposals, of which Mr. Wilson was the bearer, embrace a re-adjustment of taxation, more sweeping than Mr. Gladstone's budget at home, and a scheme of military reform that contemplates nothing less than the extinction of the native army—an aggregate force of 210,000 men, in all the Presidencies. It is scarcely credible that these daring innovations, though founded on the soundest maxims of statesmanship, will be at once carried out. But such a revolution becomes safe and practicable mainly in consequence of the annihilation of time and space by the completion of the electric wire. This is, we fully believe, only a foretaste of those salutary changes and pacific triumphs that will be the heritage of the British Empire when its scattered dependencies are united together by a magnetic girdle.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

On Thursday, Lord TAUNTON moved that the House should "agree with the Commons in the Address to her Majesty on the subject of the treaty of commerce with France, and to fill up the blank in that Address with the words, 'Lords Spiritual and Temporal.'" The Address had been brought up with the almost unanimous consent of the Commons, and the concurrence of the industrious and manufacturing classes. The treaty, whose origin he described, will develop our trade with France, and prevent serious misunderstandings from breaking out on petty differences; it will benefit our manufacturers, our coal producers, and the shipping interest, and will show the world that we are ready to give further proof that prosperity follows free-trade. The Earl of CORK seconded the motion.

Earl GREY said that, although he did not intend to obstruct the progress of the treaty, he could not give his vote in favour of the motion. The treaty cannot be considered by itself alone, as it is a part, and a most essential part, of the financial arrangements of the country, and he therefore reviewed it in connexion with the Budget of the present year. The repeal of indirect taxes to the amount of 3,900,000*l.* a year, in the face of a deficiency of 9,000,000*l.*, is a hazardous and ambitious experiment, and such changes of taxation ought not to be lightly attempted. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have concurred in pressing upon Parliament the inexpediency of meddling with these taxes; yet, in spite of this, because the public had calculated upon some advantage by the falling in of the Long Annuities, and because the sum saved by the Long Annuities had been more than counterbalanced by new expenses, it was thought necessary, in order not to disappoint the people, to gratify them by a larger remission of indirect taxes. Such a scheme is fanciful in the extreme, it is treating the people of this country like children. It is, however, necessary to look forward, and to consider what will be the probable effects of the remission of these taxes. There are fortifications to be built; there is a war in China most inadequately provided for by the present estimates, which will exercise a decided effect on the Budget of 1861. Parliament, in 1861, will have to deal with a deficiency of probably 10,000,000*l.* How is such a deficiency to be met? Not by indirect taxes, because the Budget abolishes them; not by increased Customs duties, because the present treaty with France will preclude such a course. Nor is the treaty the best means of insuring the friendship of the two nations, as it will create in the minds of the French people the idea that French industry is sacrificed to England to promote political objects. The contrast of the advantages is by no means in favour of this country, for, while French shipping is placed on the same footing as our own, ours is subjected to all its present disadvantages; and, while France obtains from us all she wants to promote her own manufactures, she has actually forbidden the free export of the raw material of paper. It was with regret that he alluded to Savoy, but he thought that this treaty ought not to have been signed without a formal disclaimer having been previously obtained from France of her intention to annex Savoy and Nice. Such a signal mark of our confidence and support as the signing of this treaty ought not, under present circumstances, to have been given. It has inflicted a stain upon the honour of the country, by promulgating an opinion abroad that England had agreed to the annexation in order to promote her own material interests. Had he not shown sufficient reasons why their lordships should refuse to share with the Government the responsibility of sanctioning the treaty?

Lord WODEHOUSE defended the financial policy of the Government, and emphatically declared that there had been no collusion between the Governments of England and France on the question of Savoy. The Earl of MALMESBURY, though not agreeing with Lord Grey on the subject of commercial treaties, concurred with his general views. He insisted that the treaty is a political mistake, that it is a treaty between Lord Palmerston and the French Emperor, and that it will not cement the alliance. He denounced the conduct of the Government in signing the treaty while the annexation of

Savoy was pending, and he expressed the deepest regret that the Emperor Napoleon had departed, "for the first time," from his promise to regard as sacred the treaties of 1814 and 1815. Earl DE GREY and RIFON insisted that there had been no bargain between the two Governments, and that the treaty was not political except in so far as it extended the commercial relations between the two countries. Earl STANHOPE objected to the treaty. Lord OVERSTONE had grave doubts of its expediency. Each country would do better to act for itself in progressively reforming its tariff. He especially objected to the export of coal, which at least is an open question. Instead of making friends, the treaty will make enemies for us, as it will create ill-will, and the suspicion in both nations that each has overreached the other. He severely criticised the conduct of Mr. Cobden, who, as a negotiator, had in some respects been careless of the interests of his country. The Duke of ARGYLL showed that the increase of the Income-tax was due to the increase of our armaments; that the Budget did not alter the proportions between direct and indirect taxation; and that the desire of France for coal showed that she inclined to peaceful pursuits.

The Earl of DERBY said that the House was not asked to pass a vote on the financial policy of the Government, or even on the expediency of extending our commercial relations with France, but only to agree to an address asking their assent to the treaty. To a great many of the articles of the treaty the assent of Parliament was given by their agreeing to the resolutions on the Customs Acts, and by the bills for carrying out those resolutions, but the question was whether the adoption and rejection of the address put an end to the treaty. If so, the House might well pause before they came to a hostile vote with regard to it. It was, however, certain that some of the articles—for instance, the 11th—did not receive that assent of Parliament which was necessary to the ratification of the treaty by the resolution which had been agreed to; and it was from that point of view that this motion was to be considered and decided on. He contended that the negotiation of the treaty at such a time bound this country to the policy of France—a policy which was about to annex Savoy to France, while the treaties regulating the territorial arrangements of Europe were summarily set aside. He appealed to Lord Grey not to prevent a division. If Lord Grey would divide the House, he would support him.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer to an appeal from Lord Derby, stated that the assent of Parliament was not in general necessary to the ratification of a treaty; but according to the 20th article of this treaty such assent was necessary. No act is required to sanction article 11.

The debate was continued until two o'clock on Friday morning. Lord CHELMSFORD insisted that an act is required to sanction article 11; but Lord CRANWORTH took an opposite view. The Earl of HARDWICKE spoke against the treaty, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the Government. Lord GREY said he did not feel justified in depriving the Opposition of an opportunity to record their opinions.

Their lordships then divided, and the numbers were—

For the address	...	68
For the amendment	...	38—30

The motion for the address was consequently carried.

THE STATE OF NAPLES.

On Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, referring to the state of affairs in Naples, asked whether any special instructions had been given to the commanders of her Majesty's ships now lying in the bay as to their conduct in the event of the King being driven, by a fear of personal danger, to claim the protection of the British flag.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the officers in command of the fleet had not received any special instructions, but that political refugees were always afforded a shelter in her Majesty's ships.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

The Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether the Government were in possession of any information as to a telegram, which declared that Sardinia has agreed to carry out the annexation of Savoy to France by a special treaty with that nation, that the great Powers should not be consulted till after the transaction, and that Switzerland was not to be consulted at all on the subject.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE strongly objected to the practice of putting questions to the Government on no other authority than newspaper telegrams. There was no doubt that great and flagrant discrepancies existed between the despatches and the telegrams, but the Government could know nothing more than any other member of the House. The despatch of M. Thouvenel had been received within the last twenty-four hours, and her Majesty's Government had not yet decided whether it could be laid on the table of the House.

SEE OF ROCHESTER.—ST. ALBAN'S.

Viscount DUNGANNON asked whether in the present vacancy in the see of Rochester it was in contemplation to divide any portion of the present diocese, so as to establish a bishopric at St. Alban's, or whether it was intended to transfer the see and title of the Bishopric of Rochester to St. Alban's, and to throw the town of Rochester and its dependencies into the diocese of Canterbury. The present was a good opportunity of making some desirable alterations in this diocese.

After some remarks from Lord Ebury,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said his noble friend proposed the appointment of a Commission to in-

quire into this case, but the probability was that before any Commission could report, the see of Rochester would be filled up. He would not enter into the general question raised as to the extension of the episcopate throughout England. The population had greatly increased in many of the dioceses, and he agreed with him in thinking that increased episcopal supervision, both of the clergy and the people, was necessary. His noble friend at the head of the Government had lately replied to a deputation, that the case was one requiring serious consideration, but that it ought not to be taken up as an isolated question, and that he recognised the propriety of dealing with the whole subject of the extension of the episcopate on a more extensive scale. In the meantime the person appointed to the see of Rochester would hold the see subject to such arrangements as the Government and Parliament might hereafter make.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH thought the answer of the noble duke far from satisfactory. To say that a question like this would be dealt with as a whole was to put a damper on the liberality of the public. The sums required would be raised just as opportunities occurred for calling them forth; but it was the duty of the Government to provide those opportunities.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE (replying to Lord Redesdale) was not in a position to say when the subject would be considered.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

THE BALLOT.

On Monday Lord TEYNHAM, in a speech of some length, moved a resolution that it is expedient, in the election of members to serve in Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by secret voting.

He was briefly replied to by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and their lordships divided.

Before the numbers were declared the Earl of DERBY interfered, and said that the only three noble lords besides the tellers who had voted for the resolution were none of them technically within the House.

Lord BELPER and Lord LLANOVER, two of the noble lords in question, asserted that they were within the body of the House. Earl DE GREY and RIFON admitted that he was in a position which was not strictly within the House when the question was put. His vote was therefore disallowed.

The numbers were then declared to be—For the motion, 4; against it, 39; majority, 35.

Several bills being forwarded a stage, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DUTY ON BOOKS.

On Wednesday Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that in committee on the Customs Acts he would move that the duty on the importation of all books, except English books printed abroad, do cease and determine.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the measure was simply to extend that freedom of religious worship at present enjoyed by every other denomination to the clergy of the Established Church.

The Nonconformist clergy had, since 1855, been able to preach the Gospel anywhere and in any place; but the clergy of the Established Church were unable to do so. If a clergyman held a religious service in any place not regularly appointed without the permission of the incumbent of the parish, and the license of the bishop, he was liable to ecclesiastical censure, and to be proceeded against before the tribunal more to be dreaded than any other Court in the kingdom—the Ecclesiastical Court. In consequence of this state of the law many places that might be opened for divine worship were now closed, and multitudes of persons would remain destitute of religious teaching unless the Nonconformists came to their aid. Some localities were a great distance from the parish church, and there many persons who, from whatever cause it might be, would attend worship in other buildings who would not go to a church; and many clergymen without a cure of souls were willing to perform divine service in other buildings than churches were they not precluded from doing so. From the evidence of Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, before the Lords' Committee on Church-rates, it appeared that in thirty-four of the great towns of England, containing a population of 3,993,467, there were no less than 2,197,388, or 524 per cent. of their whole population, who attended no place of worship whatever. Dr. Hume stated his belief that by the close of the present century seventy per cent. of the gross population of the country will be seated in large towns; if the large towns, therefore, were left to themselves, "practical heathenism must inevitably soon overthrow Christianity." Were they, then, to set their faces against these facts, and prevent these multitudes from having the Gospel preached to them? Something had been done in the metropolis by preaching in theatres, but as the law stood it was illegal for a clergyman to do it; was it desirable that it should be illegal? That the holding of a religious service in a theatre by a clergyman of the Church of England was illegal there could be no doubt. The Church of England Protection Society had submitted the case to Dr. Phillimore for his opinion, and he had stated that such a service could not be legally performed by a clergyman—that in doing so he made himself liable to ecclesiastical censure and penalties. He added that "no proposition of ecclesiastical law was better supported by decisions both of the temporal and ecclesiastical courts." Such was the opinion of Dr. Phillimore, and he felt assured the House would, under

those circumstances, see how desirable it was to secure the object which the bill proposed to effect.

He should be prepared in committee, if the bill should reach that stage, to introduce into it words by which a clergyman under ecclesiastical censure should be precluded from the advantages which the bill would confer.

Mr. WALPOLE objected to the bill. Its operation would be to produce in every parish throughout the kingdom the utmost confusion.

Unless the hon. gentleman was prepared to alter by some provision subsequently to be introduced into it the canon law of the Church, it would fail to effect this object. No disinclination to provide for the existing spiritual destitution on the part of the clergy being observable, a minister of religion, being at liberty to administer the rites of the Church with the consent of the clergyman of the parish in any particular district, and being under present circumstances frequently called upon to afford such assistance,—he could not see that the necessity of altering the law as it stood had been established. So far as his own experience went, he might say that there was hardly a parish in the kingdom in which the clergyman would not invite further spiritual aid to supply the wants of his parishioners. The only difficulty in the matter was to provide a fund by means of which clergymen would be placed in a position to carry their wishes in that respect into execution. But what the hon. gentleman would effect if his bill came into operation would be to confer a right on anybody in the Church of England to administer its sacraments and to perform its ceremonies in a manner contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, and possibly to the disturbance of the peace of the parish in which that right happened to be exercised. (Hear, hear.)

LORD R. CREIL remarked that Mr. Walpole had stated that all the members of the House concurred as to the necessity of preaching the Gospel. That was not exactly the case, for there were four hon. members who did not believe in the necessity of preaching the Gospel, and by those gentlemen, whom recent legislation had admitted within the walls of the House, such discussions as the present, he contended, must be regarded as an insult. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

SIR F. GOLDSMID said that, as he was one of the four members who had been alluded to by the noble lord who had just spoken, he might be permitted to observe that the noble lord seemed now, as upon former occasions, to be totally unable to understand how it was possible for a member of the Jewish persuasion to combine attachment to his own faith with a wish that persons born in the Christian faith should be instructed in the doctrines of that religion.

He could, however, assure the noble lord that the two things were perfectly compatible, and that any measure which was brought forward with the view of providing increased facilities for those born in the Christian faith should—although he might take no prominent part in its discussion—be looked upon by him, and those whose religious opinions were the same as his, with favour rather than the contrary. (Hear, hear.) He would go further, and tell the noble lord that in those places with which they were connected by ties of property members of the Jewish persuasion did not scruple—nay, were as anxious as other landlords were—to facilitate the establishment of houses of religious worship and schools in which instruction was conveyed in the Christian religion to those who had been brought up in that faith. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed great regret at the observations of the noble lord the member for Stamford with respect to gentlemen professing the Jewish religion in that House.

The doctrine which the noble lord seemed to lay down in reference to the effect of the admission of those gentlemen to take part in the deliberations of that House, seemed to him at once untenable and inconvenient. It might be the conscientious opinion of the noble lord that the duties of the House were altered by the admission of Jews within its walls; but if that were so it was an opinion which was hardly worthy of the noble lord's undoubted ability and intelligence, which he could not help thinking was very unworthy of those to whom the right of sitting in the House of Commons had been at length conceded, and which, if acted upon, would eventually cripple the House in the performance of its constitutional functions. (Hear, hear.) The opinion of the noble lord, in fact, would, if acted upon, tend to the exclusion from the House of gentlemen professing any religious sentiments other than those which were held by members of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would not go back to the case of the Dissenters to prove how erroneous was the view of the subject for which the noble lord appeared to contend; but he might observe that a period of more than thirty years had elapsed since the admission to Parliament of persons not professing the religion of the Established Church had been avowedly recognised, and he would appeal to anybody who was connected with the established religion—including those who were in a special manner responsible for the defence of its interests—to say whether any injury to those interests had arisen from the right which had then been conceded. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he would answer that question in the negative, and, as the representative of a large portion of the clergy of the country, he felt bound to bear his testimony to the fact that, as a general rule, the generous liberality and high feeling with which gentlemen not professing the religion of the Established Church had refrained from using the power which a seat in Parliament conferred upon them to the prejudice of that religion was most remarkable. (Hear, hear.)

As to the bill before the House, he must say he felt called upon to unite in requesting the hon. gentleman who had moved the second reading not to press the measure in its present shape. He understood that the object which the hon. gentleman who moved it sought to attain was one of a comparatively limited character—the enlargement of the powers of clergymen to perform divine service in other than consecrated places. The operation of the bill as it stood, however, would have a very different effect from that which the hon. gentleman in the course of his speech

professed himself desirous to secure. It would, as the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge had very justly observed, tend to introduce anarchy and confusion into almost every parish throughout the kingdom. He appealed to the hon. gentleman, therefore, not to ask the House to go into committee, in order, as it were, to fish for a measure, for the proper functions of the House in committee were to alter and amend and not to create a measure anew. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HORSFALL argued that the bill would have the effect of making the parochial system more efficient than at present, and he hoped his hon. friend would not be induced to withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) There were two sections in the Church of England—High and Low Church. A parishioner might conscientiously disapprove both, and was he to be debarred from having a chaplain in his own house who would preach in accordance with the principles he believed to be the purest? He hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the bill, and that in committee the objections which had been urged by right hon. gentlemen would be obviated.

Mr. AYRTON said that, while Dissenters were quite at liberty to pray and preach in such places, and when they pleased, the Uniformity of Worship Act remained in all its stringency on the Church of England.

That Act produced two distinct practical effects. A clergyman could not in any church or chapel lawfully say prayers except in the precise prescribed form, and he was not allowed to say prayers in any place different from that prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. This bill would be of great use where the population had outgrown the parish church, and where the spiritual destitution in large towns could not be overtaken by the present ecclesiastical machinery. If the right hon. gentlemen who represented the two Universities and the Church were not satisfied with the measure, let them pledge themselves to bring in a bill properly drawn and providing for the technical difficulties which surrounded the question; and then, no doubt, his hon. friend would give way in favour of legislation which would be so much better conducted.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR thought the opposers of this bill would be liable to the charge that they were preventing the utility of the Church of England among the poor. He should vote for the second reading, because he agreed with the principle of the measure and believed it would have a very beneficial effect on the Church of England.

Mr. E. P. BOUVIERIE, in moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months, said that the question was not one between Churchmen and Dissenters, but one which affected only the internal discipline of the Church of England. The hon. member for Surrey and the gentleman who supported him had argued entirely apart from the real purport of the bill.

If great need actually existed for further public ministrations in the Church, and for theatres and other large public buildings being licensed for the performance of religious service according to the rules of the Church, let a measure be brought forward avowedly with that object; and it would no doubt receive the support of many who opposed the present one. (Hear, hear.)

Up till now the whole fabric of the Church was founded on the district system; but this bill would introduce an altogether novel and different principle. The argument that this measure would afford a means of relief to those who disapproved of what were called "mummeries" in the performance of divine worship, cut both ways, because it would at the same time permit those who enjoyed such ceremonies to indulge their tastes in parishes where the incumbent was opposed to them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BASS thought the bill was the most sensible and unobjectionable measure he had ever seen, and that it would promote the interests of the National Church.

SIR G. C. LEWIS felt bound to support the amendment of Mr. Bouvierie.

The evils which had been pointed out by various members were totally dissimilar in character. One class of evils was that the Established Church did not provide sufficient accommodation for all the members of that Church who were parishioners, and that it was desirable to furnish them with additional sittings in the Church. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the bill would remedy that defect, but it did not appear to him that it provided a proper mode of meeting the whole case. What was the meaning of the phrase "private house," used in the bill? The construction generally adopted seemed to be that it meant the private residence of any individual as opposed to a theatre or place of public resort; but he rather thought that it was intended to imply any unconsecrated house, whether private or public. If he were right, the bill was very ambiguously and imperfectly expressed. If the object of the bill were to provide additional accommodation for worshippers of the Established Church, then the proper mode had been pointed out in the course of the discussion, and had been already accomplished to a certain extent by increasing the number of churches and chapels of ease. As he understood the bill, however, it was in truth directed against a different state of evils. (Hear, hear.) He conceived, in point of fact, that "private house" was intended to mean the private residence of any individual who perhaps from some accidental circumstance had had a dispute with the clergyman of the parish on matters of doctrine or otherwise (Hear, hear), and who, being able to employ a clergyman to preach in his house, and not satisfied only with the attendance of his household, which would not generally be objected to by the bishop or clergyman of the parish, wished to set up a rival church in a private and necessarily unconsecrated house for the attendance of as many of the parishioners as his influence could draw together. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that this was a bill for the promotion of religious confusion; but, if limited to that, the evil would not perhaps be so much to be deplored. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He meant by that, the confusion of the attempts of those who desired to place restric-

tions on that free expression of religious opinion which seemed to him the great security for religious liberty. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid, however, that the bill would do more than lead to religious confusion, on which ground alone he would not vote against it, and that it would tend to produce religious discord and fanaticism. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the bill would provide an irregular and unsatisfactory remedy for the case of a parish where a High-Church Tractarian clergyman attempted to introduce rites and ceremonies offensive to many of the parishioners. But there was a much larger number of parishes in which there were Low-Church clergymen; and there would be an opening in those cases for any ardent missionary of the other class to set up a small rival church in a private residence. (Hear, hear.) No consequence followed more necessarily and logically from the very idea of a National Church than that certain districts were to be appointed in which clergymen, ordained by the spiritual authorities of the Church, should have the exclusive care of souls therein. If they were not to have it exclusively, in what sense could they be said to have it at all, for then they would only be so many out of a number of rivals admitted into their districts? (Hear, hear.) He did not think it desirable to give to the incumbent of a parish any power with regard to strangers; but to deprive the bishop of the power of excluding persons who came into a parish without his license, was to destroy the very essence and foundation of a National Church.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that the bill would aggravate rather than remove existing evils, which arose from the relaxation of discipline in the Church, and suggested that in order to enforce discipline power should be given to the Court of Queen's Bench to compel bishops to hear complaints against clergymen, and that provision should be made to enable them to bear the expenses of such suits.

Mr. BAINES supported the bill, because it would liberate the clergy of the Church of England from an unwarrantable and inexpedient restriction, and would make that Church stronger and more efficient to promote the good of the community.

LORD ASHLEY said that this measure was unnecessary, because the clergy already enjoyed as much liberty as they could require. It would tend to produce dissensions and unpleasantness, and seriously to interfere with our parochial system, and he should therefore vote against the second reading.

Colonel SYKES supported the bill.

Mr. HARDY said that what the hon. member for Leeds proposed to do was to set up Nonconformity within the Church of England—to set up, in fact, a rival establishment, the effect of which would be to sow religious confusion and discord in every parish in the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hardy) should not be sorry to see some of the most eminent of the clergy of the Established Church set free by the bishops to preach the Gospel far and wide throughout the country, and he should be glad to find the Ecclesiastical Commissioners employing some considerable part of the funds at their disposal to that purpose; but he objected to an attempt being made to emancipate the clergy from the allegiance they owed to the heads of the Church. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CONINGHAM supported the bill, believing that it was founded on the principle of religious freedom, and that its effect would be to remove restrictions which now hampered the celebration of divine worship.

Mr. MELLOR could not refuse his assent to the second reading of the bill, in the absence of a better proposal for remedying what was an admitted grievance.

Mr. SPOONER supported the bill, because sought to bring vast masses of the population, practically beyond the pale of the Gospel, within its hearing.

Mr. LOCKE KING, in a brief reply, explained that the words "private house" had been introduced into the enacting clause simply because he found them in the canon which the bill in that respect proposed to overrule. As the House was in favour of the principle of the bill—"No, no!"—he would recommend that it should be read a second time; that it should then go into committee *pro forma* and in that case he would endeavour to adapt it to the wishes of hon. members who had taken exception to its wording. With that view he should not go to a division. (Cries of "Divide!")

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the second reading ...	131
Against ...	168
Majority ...	—37

The motion for the second reading was therefore lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday, among miscellaneous business, Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, said it was not his intention during the present session to introduce any measure for making the registration of voters more frequent.—Sir G. C. LEWIS expressed his inability to reply to an inquiry by Mr. Slaney, with regard to the erection of rests for porters and others carrying heavy burdens on or near the great lines of public thoroughfare, in place of and in addition to those removed.—Mr. Serjeant DEASY obtained leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to the application of the Common Lodging-houses Acts to Ireland, and to explain and amend the provisions of the same, so far as they related to Ireland.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE asked whether newspaper proprietors who might have in their possession any stamped sheets on the day when the proposed new regulations for the abolition of the impressed stamp take effect would be allowed to use them, and to retain the privilege of sending them free by post.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that

some arrangement would undoubtedly be made to prevent the proprietors of newspapers from being losers of the price of the impressed stamp; but he could not hold out the hope that, a precise day being fixed for the commencement of the new system, provision should at the same time be made with the view of allowing certain persons to retransmit newspapers by post as was done at present. He regretted to have to add that, in consequence of the indisposition of Sir R. Hill, it was found impossible to frame the regulations which it would be necessary to make in connexion with the proposed alteration as rapidly as he had expected. He trusted, however, that no long period would elapse before he was in a position to announce that those regulations had been framed.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. He proposed to abolish entirely the distinction between the law of insolvency and bankruptcy, and to make one law applicable to both. The result he calculated would be the practical abolition of imprisonment for debt; any person willing to surrender his property, and who had not been guilty of fraud, could obtain an adjudication of bankruptcy against himself without regard to the probable produce of the estate. The subsequently acquired property of insolvents or bankrupts discharged under the provisions of this bill should not be liable to the claims of creditors. The property of persons remaining in prison to defeat their creditors, he proposed, should be vested in the hands of assignees by issuing adjudications of bankruptcy against them. He proposed to do away with the five Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and create in their place one judge, who would have a salary equal to the other equity and law judges, and who would perform all the duties connected with bankruptcy. He would in turn get rid of the district courts of bankruptcy in the country and hand over the business of those courts to the judges of the county courts. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to show that, by the operation of his bill, a great saving in legal expenses would be effected in favour of the creditors, to whom every facility would be given to possess themselves of the estate of the bankrupt, and who would have the power of determining what course was most advisable to take in relation to it. By a provision of the bill, it was proposed to abolish the office of messenger and to appoint an official assignee, by whom the duties now performed by the messenger would be discharged. In order to avoid the objections which belonged to the appointment of the official assignee as against the assignee of the creditors, he proposed something between the two. He proposed that immediately upon the choice of the creditor's assignee, the official assignee should be bound to render to him a full and particular account of his receipts and expenditure, but that the official assignee should afterwards act as auditor of the accounts of the creditor's assignee, who was to pay the moneys received by him into the Bank of England. The income of the official assignee would undergo some slight reduction, or rather it should never, under any circumstances, exceed 1,500*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances for clerks, &c. Another feature of the bill was the power which it proposed to give to a majority of the creditors, when the estate did not exceed 1,000*l.* in value, to have it administered in the county court, though he apprehended that that power would be seldom exercised. All small estates up to 300*l.* might at once be relegated to that court, if the creditors thought fit. With a view to remove the anomalies inseparable from the practice of granting certificates, he proposed that that duty should be performed by a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, the Commissioner in Bankruptcy to have the power of suspending the discharge of the bankrupt. At the suggestion of others, though he did not think they would be very useful, he had introduced what were known as "death clauses," giving powers of administration to creditors, when a debtor had died after committing an act of bankruptcy, but before being made a bankrupt.

After a discussion in which Sir F. Kelly, Mr. E. James, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Malins, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Murray, Mr. Bouvier, and Mr. Hadfield took part, the general expression of opinion being most favourable to the measure, the bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for that day fortnight.

HOPS, MALT, AND SHIPPING DUTIES.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts, commencing with Resolution 15, reducing the duty on hops from 1st January, 1861; the duty, until January, 1862, to be 20*s.* the cwt., and afterwards 15*s.* Mr. DODSON moved an amendment, with the object of raising the question whether, after 1st January, 1862, the duty should not absolutely cease. After a discussion, the committee divided, when the amendment was rejected, the numbers being—For it, 104; against, 138; majority, 34.

The 19th resolution, relating to the duty on foreign and colonial ships, was agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the motion that the consideration of the report on Customs Acts, the subject being the malt duty, be renewed, it was opposed, and a division took place, the numbers being—For adjourning the debate, 58; against, 93; majority, 35.

After some further conversation, the subject was postponed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to twelve.

MR. COBDEN AND MR. NEWDEGATE.

On Friday, Mr. BRIGHT called attention to certain imputations which Mr. Newdegate had made upon Mr. Cobden, to the effect that that hon. gentleman had become Napoleonised, and had expressed admiration for the Government of Russia. Mr. Bright having read a letter from Mr. Cobden utterly denying the truth of the allegations made by Mr. Newdegate, called upon that gentleman to explain or retract his statement.

Mr. NEWDEGATE stated his authority to be "A Private Correspondent" of the *Manchester Guardian*, and proceeded to indulge in a general attack upon Mr. Cobden, in the course of which he was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker as well as by the House.

Mr. BRIGHT said he could not gather from the remarks of the hon. member whether he retracted his statement or not; but Mr. Cobden totally denied it from beginning to end.

Mr. NEWDEGATE declined retracting the opinions which he had expressed, and said they were quite justified by the remarks to which he had referred.

INDIAN MATTERS.

In reply to various questions, Sir C. WOOD said he had offered to the British Museum such specimens from the East India Museum as might be found conducive to the completion of the former collection, which would be before long the most perfect in the world. The right hon. baronet said that the telegraphic communication was not yet completed from this country to India, but a telegraphic communication had that day been received in the city from Calcutta, dated the 10th inst. Steps were being taken to improve the communication with Central Asia, and with the north-western provinces of China.

REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. M. MILNES made an earnest appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would act with generosity towards those public servants who might lose their situations in consequence of the alterations in the Customs and Excise duties. Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the doctrine of Governments or Houses of Commons being what is called generous with the public money, but assured his hon. friend that the Chairman of the Board of Customs would make the alterations which might be necessary, in accordance with the strictest principles of justice and equity, and with every disposition to prevent or mitigate personal distress.

THE NEW LICENCES.

In answer to Mr. Edwin James, Mr. GLADSTONE made a further explanation respecting wine licenses. He said that as the bill stood, beerhouses would be able to obtain licenses for the sale of wine.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

Mr. WHITESIDE called the attention of the House to a petition from certain British subjects resident in Spain, presented to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to his reply thereto, and inquired whether the law of Spain visits with punishment a British subject, resident in Spain, for professing any other religion than that of the State, or for sending his children to any other than a Spanish school.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there could be no doubt as to the intolerance of the Spanish law. Continual remonstrances had been made on the subject, but without any satisfactory result.

SAVOY AND NICE.

Mr. KINGLAKE asked if there was any objection to lay upon the table the answer to Lord Bloomfield's despatch of the 3rd of March, relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France? He trusted that the noble lord would be able to contradict the sinister rumour which had been in circulation during the last few days, and that it was not the fact that the Emperor of the French was proceeding to annex Savoy without consulting the Great Powers.

Sir R. PEEL, in warm terms, denounced the policy of the Emperor. The annexation was fraught with danger to the neutrality and independence of Switzerland. He had just received a telegraphic message stating that Chablais and Faucigny were divided into districts, and so thoroughly worked by French agents that the municipality were ready to vote for the annexation to France. After referring to the dignified position taken by Prussia, he said all the other European Powers ought to resist this beginning of a series of aggressions, which would be followed by a claim on Belgium and the Rhenish provinces. He expressed his opinion that Count Cavour himself had not willingly sacrificed Savoy. He contended that the King of Sardinia could not cede this territory without the consent of the Great Powers—parties to the treaty of 1815. The people of England did not desire to see Europe unsettled by a policy the danger of which could not be exaggerated; therefore in adopting the cause of Savoy they were upholding the rights of nations and the peace of the world. He trusted the Government would immediately make an energetic protest against this first step of France in the policy of territorial aggrandisement, and by so doing possibly preserve many lives and millions of money.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the papers asked for were the substance of a conversation between Lord Bloomfield and the Foreign Minister of Prussia. With regard to the annexation there had been conversations with Count Bernstorff on the subject, who quite agreed with the views he had himself held. Both at Berlin and Vienna the British Ministers had expected these objections to the annexation, but he had not heard any satisfactory reply from Vienna. There were reasons to prevent Austria from moving in the present state of her relations with Sardinia. He had no reason to believe that any strong opposition would be received from those Governments. Count Cavour, after having said that Sardinia would

neither sell nor exchange Savoy, now said that he could not oppose the wishes of the people. This, he thought, was a very unnecessary declaration, as there had been no discontent shown by Savoy against its present Government. At the same time, if the Great Powers offered no objection, and the people of Savoy were willing, it would be difficult for the British Government to interfere. He had within the last twenty-four hours received a copy of a despatch from M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny, stating the case of the French Government in favour of the annexation. The despatch was couched in moderate terms, and intimated that, as the position of Italy had changed, the position of France had been determined, and that the projected annexation had now become a political necessity, caused by an exceptional state of circumstances. The despatch required the most serious consideration, and he had prepared a reply which, if approved of by her Majesty, would be laid on the table.

SUPPLY.—CHINA.

On the question that the House resolve itself into committee of supply,

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the following resolution:—

That this House humbly participates in the wish expressed by her Majesty in her most gracious speech on the opening of this session of Parliament, namely, "That it will be gratifying to me if the acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the plenipotentiaries, shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force;" and that, in the judgment of this House, the policy thus indicated by her Majesty in the speech from the throne will lead to an extension of commerce, and to the continuance of the blessings of peace.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in the opinion of the Government, it would be very unwise to bind down our officers by specific instructions, to which they should be compelled to confine themselves under any circumstances which might arise. He could therefore not give any distinct pledge upon the subject.

He admitted, with the hon. and gallant general, that our troops should not march to Pekin if it could be avoided. The Government had always expressed an opinion that such a course should only be taken in case of absolute necessity; but in case of all fair terms being refused, it would be very unwise that specific instructions should be given that the troops should not march to Pekin. With respect to the negotiations, some instructions were drawn up by Lord Elgin, in which the French Government generally concurred, and subsequently Lord Elgin went to Paris to have a conference with the French Government on the subject. Certain arrangements were made with Baron Gros, but all the points had not been settled. He did not wish to say anything about the conduct of Mr. Bruce, but when 400 or 500 of our fellow-subjects were killed or wounded in consequence of a sudden attack on our forces, it was quite certain that the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects in China could not be safe if a powerful demonstration were not made. He denied that no notice had been given by Mr. Bruce of his intention to proceed to Pekin by the Peiho. On the contrary, due notice was given of his intention, and he was told that if he went there any letter which he wished to send to Pekin would be despatched. At the Peiho the people said that there was no authority to treat with the ambassadors there, and that they had put up the defences merely as a protection against pirates. Therefore, whether Mr. Bruce was right or wrong, he had no notice that his passage was to be obstructed. That being the case, and the loss being so severe, it was necessary to have some reparation. Our demands, however, were very moderate. We demanded that the treaty which had been concluded, and which wanted nothing but the ratification, should be ratified, that an apology should be made for the outrage that had occurred, and, this being assented to, the Government proposed that our minister should go up in a peaceable manner to Pekin, and that there the ratification should take place. The Government considered that as we had had to go to considerable expense in preparing to send out an armament, nothing more reasonable could be proposed, but they informed the Chinese that if our proposals were refused, and no terms of peace, which we considered acceptable, were proposed by the Chinese, we should ask for a pecuniary indemnity. He certainly did not think we could ask less. The armament to be sent out would not be one of 40,000 men, but he thought it would be one quite sufficient to execute any service that might be required of it. With regard to the whole matter, no one could lament it more than he did. He was very much of opinion that we were in China only for the purposes of trade. We were not there to form alliances against other Powers; we had no questions of boundaries to settle. What we had to do there was merely to trade; but for the purposes of trade it was necessary that we should have security for the persons and property of our people. Our trade with China had enormously increased, especially at Shanghai; but, with a considerable trade, we had a considerable number of persons resident there, and it was necessary for their protection that our Minister in the country should have the power of resorting to the chief authorities. He should therefore have the power of going to Pekin; nor would the Government be satisfied with a provision similar to that contained in the American treaty that our minister should go to Pekin on matters of business, but that when they were concluded he should go away. He thought it necessary that the British minister should have the power of remaining there as long as he thought desirable, although he (Lord John Russell) admitted that it might be more convenient that he should fix his permanent residence at Shanghai. Both the English and the French Governments were animated by the most pacific sentiments on this question, and they had certainly no desire to press hardly upon the Chinese if their very moderate demands were complied with. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE expressed a hope that the Government would take possession of Nankin, and retain that city as a key to China. By this means the most fruitful provinces would be cut off, and our trade would be preserved.

Mr. BRIGHT presumed that the resolution of the hon. and gallant officer was a resolution intended to support the policy of her Majesty's Government, as

indicated in the royal speech, and to give the noble lord an opportunity of making the statement which he promised the other night. He confessed he was rather disappointed with that statement, and thought the noble lord ought to have been a little more explicit, when there was a prospect of an expensive war.

It was insisted that a minister should take up his residence at Peking. Now, he doubted the propriety of any such requirement being insisted upon. The object appeared to have been to humiliate the Chinese, and show our triumph over the feeble forces of China. With regard to the ratification of the treaty, he did not see why the person who had framed it should not have waited for its ratification. (Hear, hear.) In the present case, we were as wrong as in the case of Sir John Bowring. It was stated, on good authority, that there was no treachery whatever, and that not a person on board the vessels could have survived, if the Chinese had seriously fired upon them. Notwithstanding all that had been said about the indiscretion of the admiral, there were other things to be considered beyond valour; and not less than 400 or 500 persons were sacrificed, owing to the indiscretion of the admiral and our Minister. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord and his colleagues had not shown the judgment which might have been expected of them when they heard of these transactions. There could be no doubt that Mr. Bruce had been guilty of a great want of judgment, and that the failure was in a great degree attributable to him. But when an error so grievous was committed, the Government ought not to have continued such a man in a position of such responsibility, but have him replaced by a man of sounder judgment and greater ability. Nothing could be more injudicious than to employ such a man to negotiate with the Chinese, for his mind must be in a state of irritation in consequence of his defeat, and therefore not in a condition to conduct his negotiations with calmness and moderation. His whole conduct showed a desire to mortify and offend, rather than conciliate the dignitaries of the Chinese empire. The noble lord now proposed to send Lord Elgin out again to terminate the present unhappy state of affairs. If he could clear himself from the feelings of exasperation entertained by Mr. Bruce, he might be as good a man as any other to send out. The noble lord ought not to insist on the residence of an English minister at Peking. If we could send fleets and armies there without stint, surely it was not right to use that power to heap insult on the heads of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of men. It seemed to be nothing but going to war for an idea, and as stupid an idea as a statesman could entertain. We were about to go into this new crime with another Power. It might be that the object of another Government might be different from that of our own. There was no specific agreement between the two Governments as to the cost of the expedition, or the acquisition of territory. The arrangement might be of serious cost in China, and lead to dangerous complications at home. Hon. gentlemen opposite charged him with having a spirit of affection for gentlemen on the ministerial bench. He agreed with those who pursued a policy calculated to promote the best interests of the country; but they were now standing on a ground so slippery, that next session they might find themselves engulfed in this Chinese question, and then the result might be something like that which took place on a former occasion. He did not blame the Government for what was inevitable, or for what they were not responsible. He warned them against their partnership with another Power, which they might not be able to control, and against difficulties which they hardly anticipated. There was nothing more vile or vicious in our history, there were no pages in our annals more full of humiliation, because full of guilt, than those in which were recorded our recent transactions with China. He warned the Government and the House against pursuing a policy which no man could say was not a policy conducted in defiance of the laws of heaven, and those principles of justice without which human society itself cannot be held together. (Hear.)

Mr. S. HERBERT, after replying to some suggestions made by Sir J. Elphinstone, observed that it might be true that the treaty of Tien-tsin imposed upon the Chinese conditions that were unacceptable to them; but, at the same time, as the treaty had been adopted by both the late and the present Governments, it was a *fait accompli*, and its ratification must be insisted upon.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that after the unhappy affair of the Peiho, it was the duty of the Government to see that our power and *prestige* should not be impaired, and he thought them right in making a demonstration of force; but, looking to the whole conduct of Mr. Bruce, he thought we were not entitled to demand an apology from the Government of China. This involved two questions—did the circumstances, as they occurred, justify the demand of an apology; and, if the apology was refused, what was the alternative? He thought that, at the bar of the Peiho, Mr. Bruce had committed an error in judgment; that he was wrong in his interpretation of the law of nations, and in ordering an attack. If we were not justified, in these doubtful circumstances, in commencing hostilities, were we justified in asking for an apology? Then, if the apology was demanded and refused, was the Government going to engage in a protracted war with China? He thought they were entitled to demand that the treaty should be ratified, and right in making a demonstration of force.

Mr. HOPE and Mr. C. BRUCE defended the conduct of Admiral Hope and Mr. Bruce in the attack of the mouth of the Peiho.

Lord PALMERSTON said that when we judge the conduct of a man we ought to imagine ourselves to be in the situation he was in at the time when the act was performed upon which we are called to pass a judgment, and, adopting this rule, all the circumstances (which he recapitulated) justified Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope in the conduct they pursued. There would, in his opinion, have been just ground for blaming Mr. Bruce if he had acted differently; and, as to the Admiral, no officer could have displayed a greater spirit of heroism. Sir J. Pakington had asked what was the policy of the Government

towards China. That policy was as simple as it was just. The treaty concluded with China had been approved by the Emperor, and the Government wanted the ratifications to be exchanged, so that the treaty should become a formal compact between the two nations, and that its stipulations should be fulfilled. As to an apology, he thought there was no reason to suppose that the Emperor of China would be indisposed to make one.

Mr. WHITESIDE condemned the conduct of Mr. Bruce in the attack upon the Chinese, and complained that the tone of Lord Palmerston's speech implied that the Admiral who was to go out with the force to China was to repeat the same offence.

Mr. COCHRANE justified statements he had made in a former debate upon the event in the Peiho, and reproved Lord Palmerston for indulging in what he thought a jocular strain when speaking of its incidents.

Sir H. VERNEY defended Mr. Bruce.

The amendment, though understood to have been moved, was not put from the Chair, and the House went into Committee of Supply, when, on the motion of Mr. S. HERBERT, a vote of credit of 850,000*l.*, on account of China, was agreed to.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (NO. 3) BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

PROFESSIONAL OATHS ABOLITION BILL.

Leave was given to Mr. EWART to bring in a bill to abolish oaths now required for admission to certain professions. The bill was read a first time.

THE SIX-POUND FRANCHISE.

On Monday Mr. STEEL wished to ask if tenants who pay 6*l.* rent and upwards in any city or borough, but whose landlords compound for the poor-rates, will be entitled to vote under the new Reform Bill; and will tenants who pay the like rent of 6*l.* and upwards by quarterly or monthly payments, who hold from year to year, be also entitled to vote; and, if not, how can these parties become so entitled?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied:—

I beg leave to state to the hon. gentleman that tenants who pay 6*l.* rent and upwards will be exactly in the same situation as those who now pay 10*l.* under the Reform Act. With respect to those paying 10*l.* rent, if their names do not appear on the rate, they are not entitled to vote, but have the privilege of asking to be put on the rate, and on becoming liable to the rate, continuing to pay the same rent, they become entitled to vote. The second question I cannot answer precisely. I think it is rather a question for the revising barrister.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Mr. KINGLAKE, in addressing certain questions to her Majesty's Government relative to an appeal made by the Swiss Government to the Powers of Europe, and also to the despatch which Lord J. Russell had stated on Friday he had received from Count Thouvenel, said that he had received within the last hour and a half a telegram informing him that the Municipal Council of Nice desired to remain united to the kingdom of Sardinia; or, if France insisted that the annexation of Nice to Sardinia was incompatible with her safety, Nice wished to be independent.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, said her Majesty's Government had not received the Swiss note; and, with reference to the other inquiries, he asked the forbearance of the House, observing that questions of this nature tended seriously to embarrass the Government. (Cheers.)

THE REFORM BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill,

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the omissions of the bill were its principal feature. With reference to its first principle, the extension of the franchise in boroughs, he remarked that the late Government, in their bill, did not look to numbers, but to the fitness of those who were to receive the suffrage; this was not, however, the principle upon which the present Government had proceeded. The existing borough constituency of England was 440,000, to which number this bill would add 217,000, and this addition would consist almost entirely of one homogeneous class. It was important to consider how this new constituency must act upon the old. In some boroughs the constituency would be trebled, in others doubled, and about one-half of the boroughs would be under the influence of the new class about to be enfranchised. He wished to put before the House the probable result of these facts. Had the new class shown no inclination to combine, or were they incapable of organisation? Quite the reverse. The working classes of this country had shown a remarkable talent for organisation, and a power of discipline and combination inferior to none, and to these classes the bill was about to give predominant power. He thought a measure which founded the constituency upon the principle of numbers, not fitness, and which added 200,000 electors, composing one homogeneous class, having the same interest, who would neutralise the voices of the present borough constituency, was not a wise and well-considered one. The next principle was the reduction of the county franchise. In reducing the qualification for this franchise one consideration should, he said, be observed; the constituency should be fairly connected with the chief property and the chief industry of the country. This great consideration was not observed if freeholders in a town, where votes might be split, were to be allowed to vote for a district with which they had no local sympathy or connexion. Then the 4th clause, which would disfranchise a great number of voters for counties, would greatly reduce the interest of the

landed interest, and he objected to the bill because the reconstruction of the county franchise tended to diminish that salutary influence. The third principle of the bill—the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, he objected to on the ground that it went too far, or not far enough, and that it was radically unsound. Then the question was, what ought to be done? It was a very bad bill. He knew only two members who approved of it—its author and the member for Birmingham. His opinion was that by the bill of 1859 the franchise would have been more extended than by this bill; but he was not prepared to say that he would reject the bill upon the second reading. He hoped, however, that ultimately this uncalculated and mischievous measure would be withdrawn.

Mr. LEATHAM replied to some of the objections offered by Mr. Disraeli; at the same time he pointed out what he regarded as shortcomings and defects in the bill. He regretted that it made no mention of the ballot, and that it dealt too tenderly with the diminutive constituencies.

After some remarks from Mr. BAILLIE,

Mr. BAXTER said he believed that the extending of the franchise to the working classes would strengthen, not impair, the foundations of our institutions. Those classes were intelligent, and he did not think that the people of this country were in the habit of voting in classes. The bill had, he admitted, defects. He objected to the fourth clause, which required the building occupied jointly with land to be of the value of 5*l.* to give a county franchise; and the redistribution of seats was not, in his opinion, satisfactory.

Mr. ROLT said, if he rightly understood this measure, it made a large step towards covering the representation of the people from the property of the country. He warned the House that they could not stop at this point; they must proceed to household suffrage, and then to universal suffrage. An example of this step-by-step legislation and its results would be seen, among a people with notions akin to ours, in the State of New York, the conventions in which furnished traces of an agrarian law.

Mr. CAMPBELL doubted how far the measure could attain permanence; but he was far from contending that the decision of the House should depend upon that consideration alone. The question was, whether it would in some degree lessen the most acknowledged defects of the Reform Act. He pointed out some of those defects, which the bill, he said, did not remedy, but aggravated.

Mr. LIDDELL contended that the bill would enfranchise a large number of dependent persons, and that in some boroughs, it would throw the representation virtually into the hands of paupers, or the least wealthy, independent, or educated classes.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was in one respect in the same condition as Mr. Disraeli; he did not desire to reject the second reading of the bill, but he should not endeavour to persuade the House that it was a dangerous and fatal measure; on the contrary, though anxious for a good measure of Parliamentary reform, he was ready to make due allowance for the difficulty of dealing with this question. It was evident that the bill met with two kinds of objectors—one who thought it went too far, another who wished it to go further. He did not oppose or advocate it upon either ground. He regarded the measure as the fulfilment of a pledge given by the Government. As to the redistribution of seats, he had thought it would be better that the reform should be by steps, and this was a bill for reducing the franchise in counties and boroughs; it did not settle the question of disfranchisement, or the transfer of seats; it rather unsettled it. If it passed, it would not add more than 160,000 to the borough constituency. And how many of these would be working men? Not more than 100,000; and how could it then be said that they would swamp the other classes? The objection that the measure did not go far enough was more difficult to answer, and was a rational objection. He thought this parsimony on the part of the House was a mistake—that the character of the lower classes would justify a more liberal view of the matter. But if 300,000 or 400,000 were admitted to the franchise, he could not refuse the measure, because in his opinion these numbers ought to be doubled. He thought the bill failed in certain points. He objected to the rate-paying clauses, to the 4th clause, and to other details of the bill. With regard to the ballot, that question would be brought under consideration upon a future occasion, and he was convinced that, under this bill, there would be a still greater necessity for that measure. Upon the whole, he urged upon the other side that, under the circumstances of the country, it was their duty as well as their interest to accept the bill.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY having spoken,

The debate, on the motion of Mr. STANSFELD, was adjourned, but not certainly to this day, as Mr. Berkeley, who had a motion on the ballot on the paper, declined to give way.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

On the report of supply on the vote for China, General PEEL urged that the sum estimated for the army must be very largely exceeded. No provision was made in the estimates for the proposed army of reserve, or for the extraordinary expenses of the force in China. A gross sum of at least 500,000*l.* in excess would be required.

Mr. S. HERBERT quoted statistics to show that the sum asked for would be quite sufficient for the required purposes.

After a discussion, the report was received. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEVERLEY ELECTION COMMITTEE met, for the last time, on Saturday, and agreed to its report, which declared that James Robert Walter, Esq., was duly elected, and that several persons had been bribed to vote, but it was not proved that such bribery had been committed with the consent of Mr. Walter.

BURWICK-ON-TWEED.—The scrutiny of votes is proceeding before a Parliamentary committee.

LONDONDERY.—A vacancy has just been created for the city of Londonderry by the death of Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, an old and faithful follower of the Irish Whig Liberal party.

NORWICH.—The Liberal party in Norwich held a private meeting on Thursday evening, and agreed to support Sir William Russell and Mr. E. Warner as their candidates at the forthcoming election of two members for that city. Both candidates addressed a meeting of electors on Friday, and were very cordially received. Mr. H. Birkbeck, who had been invited to stand himself as a Liberal candidate, occupied the chair. Mr. Lewis, Q.C., has been accepted by the Conservatives as a candidate and will go to the poll. The Conservatives have induced Mr. Forlonge, a wealthy Australian, to join Mr. Lewis in contesting this city. They both addressed a meeting yesterday.

THE WEST RIDING.—There are rumours of Tory movements in some parts of the Riding, with a view of inducing Parliament not to sanction the plan of Ministers for retaining this imperial and representative constituency undivided. —*Leeds Mercury.*

EAST SOMERSET.—It is expected that Sir Arthur H. Elton will come forward on independent principles, for the third seat to be created for East Somerset, under the new Reform Bill.

SOUTH ESSEX.—The electors of South Essex are already preparing. Mr. Bramston, it is known, wishes to retire, and the Liberals propose to fill his place, and that of the additional member, by R. B. Baker, Esq., and C. Buxton, Esq., M.P. Should the Tories start two candidates the Liberals are prepared with a third. —*Essex Telegraph.*

THE THIRD SEAT IN PARLIAMENT FOR LEEDS.—The Hon. Stuart A. Donaldson, of London, late Colonial Secretary and Minister of Finance and Trade in New South Wales, has issued an address to the Leeds electors, in anticipation of the passing of the Reform Bill, by which a third member is given to Leeds. Mr. Donaldson founds his claim to the candidature on his extensive colonial experience in political and commercial life, and his liberal opinions. He avows himself a Churchman, but says he is in favour of perfect religious equality, and opposed to Church-rates. Mr. Forster, candidate at the last election, has also issued an address.

EXETER.—We understand that Mr. Alfred Seymour, of Kuoyle House, Wiltshire—whose family formerly resided at Northbrooke House, near this city—is about to offer himself to the new constituency as a candidate on the Liberal interest to represent the City in Parliament. —*Western Times.*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the event of North Lincolnshire having a third member given to it, Lord Worsley is reported to be the candidate.

BIRKENHEAD.—An association has been formed at Birkenhead for promoting free-trade principles, and the inhabitants are requested, in the event of the new Reform Bill passing, to withhold their promises to any candidate who might be put forward on Tory principles, as a Liberal candidate would be nominated at the proper time. It is understood that Mr. John Laird is to be the Tory candidate, and Mr. William Jackson is spoken of by some of the Liberals.

STROUD.—The reformers in Stroud are on the alert, and a meeting has been held with a view to the formation of a "Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association," the chief object of which will be to advance, by an effective organisation, sound liberal principles. Mr. Horsman's recent speeches and votes have called for the severest censure from all shades of Liberals, and produced a feeling of distrust which will doubtless take a much more practical shape at the next general election.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Should Lord John Russell's Reform Bill become law intact, the Convocation of the University of London will send one representative to Parliament. Of the graduates entitled to a seat in Convocation after November next, the following is a summary:—Graduates who have obtained the degree of LL.D., 10; M.D., 164; M.A., 96; LL.B. of two years' standing, after June next, 74; M.B. of two years' standing after November next, 143; B.A. of three years' standing after October next, 639.—Total, 1,126. The constituency increases at the rate of about 100 annually.

Literature.

The Church History of Scotland, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century. By the Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Minister of Crief. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

THE history of the Church in Scotland is one of the most deeply interesting portions of British ecclesiastical history. It is not without reason that Mr. Cunningham, speaking under the influence of an estimate of his subject which, perhaps, on the whole, passes the bounds of universal assent, says, "Though Scotland presents but a narrow field, yet the ecclesiastical element has there had a fuller and freer development than in any other country." Certainly the phenomena of ecclesiasticism are strongly marked in Scottish history, and, while religious communities in England have their story in the lives of individual men, or in semi-political movements, rather than in the unfolding of a Church constitution and life, the Scotch Church has had a history complete in itself, which has resembled on a small scale, and under modifying circumstances, that of the Church of Rome, in its organic character, its asserted independence of political power, and

its claim to spiritual supremacy. So far one necessarily agrees with our author; and if the particular views taken by him of the actions or tendencies of different periods, are fairly open to occasional criticism, it cannot be complained that his "stand-point" is an erroneous one, or that he has failed to grasp his subject as a whole. Indeed, the first distinguishing merit of the work is, that what others have done piecemeal and disproportionately, he has done (and we believe for the first time) with a wholeness of conception, and with a due regard to the essential unity of the history he writes, deserving of the highest commendation. Other writers have generally regarded the Church of Scotland as having its origin in the Reformation: Mr. Cunningham, more justly, remembers that "though the Church before the Reformation was Roman in its architecture, still it was built upon Scottish ground, and they were Scottish men and women who worshipped in it." It is, clearly, quite as "impossible to understand its history subsequent to the Reformation without knowing something of Scottish Church history prior to it," as it would be to understand the political history of this kingdom, after having "passed over the history of the centuries prior to the Revolution."

This history appropriately commences with a chapter, brief but full, on Druidism and the religion of the Norsemen, the traces of which remained for so long visible on the religious life and practice of this island. The uncertain traditions respecting the introduction of Christianity into Britain are then presented in the light of rational criticism; and it is shown, contrary to the assumptions of a certain churchly class of historians, that it is not till the fifth century that our feet touch the solid ground of history. Here we will at once make an extract that well represents the spirit and manner of the author's treatment of this early period.

"St. Ninian is the first preacher of Christianity in Scotland whose name has come down to us. The time and place of his birth are doubtful; but, like almost all the saints of early times, he is declared to have been of royal blood; and we know it was the beginning of the fifth century that he laboured among the Galwegians and southern Picts. He is briefly mentioned by Bede 'as a most reverend bishop and holy man of the British nation, who had been regularly instructed at Rome in the faith and mysteries of the truth.' His biography was written by Abbot Elred in the twelfth century; but it is meagre of facts, and abounds with miracles, and very little reliance can be placed upon it. It would appear that in his youth he studied under the famous St. Martin of Tours, who is said to have been his uncle. Returning to Britain, he began his apostolic labours in the southern districts of Scotland, and his pious zeal was rewarded by a large measure of success. He went everywhere preaching the Word, and the naked savages listened, wondered, and were converted. 'He hastened,' says his biographer, 'about the work to which he had been sent by the Spirit, under the command of Christ; and being received in his country, there was a great concourse and running together of the people, much joy in all, wonderful devotion; the praise of Christ everywhere resounded; some took him for a prophet. Presently the strenuous husbandman entered the field of his Lord, began to root up those things which were badly planted, to disperse those badly collected, and to destroy those badly built. The minds of the faithful being finally purged of all error, he began to lay in them the foundations of sincere faith, building upon the gold of wisdom, and the argument of knowledge, and the stones of good works; all which things to be done by the faithful, he both taught by word and showed by example, and with many and great miracles confirmed.' So great was the success which followed his preaching, according to the same monkish authority, that thousands came crowding to his baptism, renouncing the devil, and joining the army of the faithful. To supply their lack of ordinances, the good Ninian accordingly ordained priests, consecrated bishops, conferred ecclesiastical dignities, and divided the whole land into parishes. One cannot help marvelling that such language should be used of the barbarian Picts, who at that very time were waging a relentless war against the defenceless Britons—butchered all, sparing none. It was among such wild marauders Ninian must have laboured, and one cannot but applaud his heroism; but it is evident, that while he may have persuaded many to submit to the Christian rite of baptism, he did not manage to change their nature, or to inoculate them with the peaceful spirit of the Gospel. That they understood the fine controversy regarding Grace and Free Will; that they repudiated Pelagianism, and were most orthodox in their creed, as Elred insinuates, this sceptical generation will probably refuse to believe. The Abbot of Rievall's biography is too rhetorical to be accurate—too full of miracles to be implicitly believed. He applies the language, sentiments, and facts of his own time to those of St. Ninian, as is obvious from this one circumstance, that he speaks of the saint erecting parishes, whereas parochial divisions were unknown in Scotland till many centuries after.

"Having fixed his principal residence in Galloway, the holy man began to build a church of stone on the shores of the Solway. This is said to have been the first stone structure erected in our country; and if so, for this alone Ninian deserves our gratitude and respect. From its white and glistening aspect, compared with the log and mud cabins hitherto used, it was called in Latin *Candida Casa*, in Saxon *Hwitherne*—a designation which has survived in Whithorn till the present day. While the church was yet building, Ninian received intelligence that his friend and patron, St. Martin of Tours, had migrated to heaven, upon which he piously resolved to dedicate his church to his honour. This enables us to fix the date of its erection, for we know that St. Martin died about A.D. 400.

"We cannot but believe Ninian to have been a good and venerable man, who laboured hard in his Master's

work among barbarous tribes; and though he cast the good seed on rough and rocky ground, some of it found root in the crevices, and sprung up, and in future years bore its fruit. His name is for ever associated with the origin of our Scottish piety. Canonised by Rome, and celebrated by monkish fables, he is more to be envied in that his memory is embalmed in the hearts of the Christian children of those pagan barbarians amongst whom he toiled and died, and in that he will be kept in everlasting remembrance by the villages, churches, and wells called by his name. On the arms of the see of Galloway there is a figure of St. Ninian, as a frocked and mitred bishop. We cannot so picture to ourselves the holy man, but rather liken him to those poor but ardent apostles who went forth from the shores of Tiberias to preach the Gospel to every creature."

St. Columba and St. Mungo are interestingly sketched, and their labours, and the effects of their influence, adequately described. The pages devoted to the Culdees display candour equally with knowledge; and it is owned that the determination of some enthusiastic historians to find in them a sort of early British Protestantism, is the indulgence of a "fond delusion," having no support from the facts regarding them of which we are certain.

Mr. Cunningham's fifth chapter is a very important one: it has been well studied, and is written with entire impartiality. It narrates the rise and formation of ecclesiastical institutions—the origin of tithes and of parishes, the creation of bishoprics and the erection of monasteries, the spread of the "mania to enrich the Church," and the nature of the connexion between the Church and the State. On the last point, we may concede the facts as stated by our author, without adopting the implication which arrant State-Churchmen will find in them; and of which—perhaps because we are over-jealous of inferences from the origin of the special property of the early British Church, when applied to the claims and rights of churches separated from the original possessors by nothing less than the renunciation of all and every thing that obtained it for those first owners—we suspect a tinge even in Mr. Cunningham's statement.

The history of the Church in Scotland under the Papistry naturally blends at points with the general history of Christendom. Our author is careful to keep close by the Scottish stream; but his glance at the whole landscape of the Papal See is penetrating and comprehensive. To even the most cultivated readers, the completeness and precision of the narrative will give to a well-known story something of freshness; and not a few matters stand in more intelligible and evidently juster relations than extensive reading would in most cases be able to assign them. It is on this Scottish-Papal period that we have sought chiefly to test the narrative; and with results that establish the author in our confidence. Subsequently he gets on ground that is better known; and his main materials have long been the possession of the hearts of all true Scotchmen, and of Englishmen too,—beginning with the time when the doctrines of the Reformation shot down their first roots into the national life, when vessels arriving at Aberdeen and Leith were stealthily discharging packages of Tyn-dale's Testament,—through the era of Knox, down to the accession of James VI. to the English Throne. Mr. Cunningham seems to have neglected no one authority or help for the history of this period, that any one ever heard of; and has brought to the elucidation of the general history many of those precious contributions which family papers and memoirs, published under the auspices of historico-literary societies, have made to the completion and interpretation of so much that is innermost to our island story. Of Knox, we think, he has written with a true discrimination,—never failing in justice or in due admiration, but not plunging into the blind idolatry to which a Scotchman is not unnaturally liable, and which every Protestant inclines sympathetically to excuse. On the "Book of Discipline" controversy, we agree in the main with his conclusions; and recommend what he has written to the special consideration of Presbyterian High-Churchmen. Unable as we are to represent adequately, by any single passage, these central chapters of the history,—which necessarily mingle national events and personal biographies with the organisation and development of ecclesiastical society and the discussion of matters of religious controversy—we shall extract one or two out of several pages in which the Scotch and English Reformations are contrasted.

"A contrast has frequently been drawn between the Reformation in England and the Reformation in Scotland. In the one we are told, it was effected by the king; in the other, by the people. In the one, it was the product of despotic power; in the other, it resulted from the persuasiveness of preaching. In the one, the movement was more than half political; in the other, it was entirely religious. In the one, the primary object was to abolish the jurisdiction of the Pope; in the other, the object from first to last was to purify the sanctuary. This rubbing of the English Reformation against the Scotch throws out some flashes of light, and enables us to see the truth partially, but not wholly. The Refor-

mation in Scotland was certainly much more a popular movement than it was in England; but in its springs it was not entirely popular, at least in the modern sense of the phrase. We shall approach nearer the truth if we say that it was *baronial* in Scotland, as it was *monarchical* in England. In the south of the island, the monarch was omnipotent, and he reformed the Church; in the north, the barons were always a match for the throne, even when a vigorous king sat upon it, and much more than a match for it when it was filled by a child; and so they took the matter in hand, and accomplished the Reformation. Had it not been for the favour of the oligarchy, Knox would have preached in vain, or rather he would never have preached at all.

"We have already remarked that the ignorance of the peasantry precluded the possibility of their originating the controversy. But from the first, we find the nobility and gentry, who were now, in a measure, educated men, bidding welcome to the Protestant opinions. Even during the lifetime of James V. such converts were numerous. Beaton is said to have presented to the king a list of three hundred and sixty landed proprietors who were suspected of heresy. So long as the king lived they were kept in check; but he was no sooner gone than their power began to be seen. The return of the prisoners taken at the Solway, and who, while in England, had conversed with Cranmer at Lambeth, and contracted a fondness for English pensions, Reformation principles, and monastic spoil, increased their numbers and quickened their zeal. They had influence enough to set aside Beaton's pretensions, and raise the Protestant Earl of Arran to the regency. They had numbers enough to outvote the clergy, and get an act passed allowing the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue. When Wishart began to preach he was protected by powerful barons. When he died, a conspiracy of barons avenged him. Knox's hatred of Rome was nursed in the same baronial halls which had sheltered Wishart. He came from Ormiston and Longniddry to thunder against idolatry at St. Andrews, which was now held by a few Protestant barons against the might of the country. When he returned from captivity, by barons again was he befriended, and under the shadow of their power he preached. When he was dwelling at Geneva, an exile from his native country, the barons leagued themselves together, assumed the name of the Lords of the Congregation, and began the armed struggle which resulted in the triumph of the Reformation.

"Feudalism was still strong in Scotland, and the faith of the lord naturally became the faith of the vassal. It was in those districts of the country where the barons had become Protestant that the populace became Protestant too."

"Knox was unquestionably a great instrument in effecting the Reformation; but we are inclined to regard the preacher as an instrument in the hands of the barons, rather than the barons as instruments in the hands of the preacher. Knox had but to preach, surrounded by his powerful patrons, and his words were like sledge hammers, beating down abbeys, images, and altars. Priests, friars, nuns, were scattered like chaff before the breath of his nostrils. He had but to draw up a Confession of Faith, and the Parliament with acclamations received it. But when he differed from the nobles, he became weak as another man. When he suggested a truly wise application of the revenues of the Church, he was treated with derision and contempt. He could pull down the old house, but he could not, as he would, build up the new one. The 'Book of Discipline,' as we shall shortly see, was not received with the same enthusiasm as the 'Book of Doctrines.'

"The Reformation in the sister countries have been contrasted in another way. The one, it has been said, was constitutional, legal, orderly, without mobbings, without violence; the other was the offspring of treason and rebellion, and characterised throughout by rioting and popular outrage. Here, again, we have the partial truth, not the whole truth. It may have been constitutional for a despotic king and corrupt Parliament to make millions believe backwards and forwards at their bidding; but was it right? It may have been treasonable and rebellious for a numerous aristocracy to rise against their sovereign, and insist upon being allowed to worship their own God in their own way; but was it wrong? It was a sorry world in which we live had there been no treasons, no rebellions; had the iron rod of the oppressor never been broken; had the neck been eternally bowed to the yoke. It may be true that in England there were no mobbings, and that the monasteries were there spoiled under the decencies of law, and the ridiculous pretext of voluntary surrenders; but spoiled they nevertheless were, as effectually as in Scotland. It may be true that in Scotland popular passions were let loose against Religious Houses, venerable for their antiquity, and admired for their architecture; but surely it is much more easy to justify the illegal outrages of a rabble, than the legalised spoliations of a king and his Parliament. In England, the monarch did violence to the people; in Scotland, the people did violence to the monarch."

Although we have ourselves read with much interest the greater part of the second volume of Mr. Cunningham's work, we can now give no space to an account of it; and must content ourselves with saying, that the Covenanted period is admirably done, and the events of the time of William III., and immediately thereafter, placed luminously before the reader. The history is continued to 1831. Later controversies are thus avoided. But there were previous movements in the religious life of Scotland—the Haldane labours, and the general progress of Voluntaryism, especially—to which justice is not done. The spirit of justice prevails in what is written of them; but they do not fill their true place in the picture of Scotland's modern religious life. There is some inconsistency in this respect between the opening and close of the work;—the former treats of the Church of Christ in Scotland, the latter almost exclusively of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

We ought to mention with emphasis the excellence of Mr. Cunningham's sketches of character,

and summaries of the results of special tendencies and events. The one grand fault of the work is its *outwardness*. The inner vitality and informing spirit of a perfect history are greatly wanting. Yet it is delightful reading. The author knows how to convey the greatest amount of information in the fewest words: and has, almost perfectly, the art of clear, brightly coloured, and picturesque writing.

Infant Baptism a Divine Obligation. By Rev. WILLIAM THORN, Winchester, Author of "Modern Immersion not Scripture Baptism." London: Jackson and Walford.

It is not easy to write for a journal professedly avoiding "the Baptist controversy," a notice of a work that is one of the most keenly controversial that the subject of Baptism has called forth. Yet we hope to be able to explain the character and aim of Mr. Thorn's book, and to do justice to the ability of one of the most honest and uncompromising of living Nonconformists, without committing ourselves as reviewers to the side of the author or his opponents; and without giving to either any just ground of complaint against us.

If any man has a right to be heard on the side Mr. Thorn defends, it is himself. His claim rests on a long and earnest devotion to the subject, on depth and fullness of conviction, on the frank acceptance of an appeal to Scripture only, on a perfect knowledge of the literature of the controversy on both sides, and on acuteness in argument and fearlessness in encounter that are not often equalled. One may differ from him,—may perhaps dislike at times the tone he indulges; but respect is commanded by the qualities of the man, and the unshrinking boldness of the writer—who never evades an opponent, and never hesitates to grapple closely with an objection. Surely nothing but the truest sincerity, and the most confident persuasion that he is on the side of the truth, could originate such a work as this. Let the author have that honour, whatever may be our conclusion on the matter of controversy itself.

The present work is "a sequel to the author's treatise entitled 'Modern Immersion not Scripture Baptism;'—as the one treated of the *mode*, the other treats of 'the proper subjects of Baptism.'" The thoroughness of the inquiry is quite remarkable; the whole ground is covered. The amount of reading only that is implied in such a treatment of the subject is something enormous; and the consideration and reconsideration, the identifying quotations, the preparation of specific answers to objections of all kinds, and the shaping a mass of writing, that must necessarily have been produced in great part without reference to a plan of the whole, into an orderly treatise, must have involved such painstaking and industry as but few are capable of. The main argument of the book is rested on the passage in 1 Cor. x. 1-14,—the baptism of the Israelites unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea: and the declarations and reasonings of the apostle Paul are considered under three heads:—"First, That under the term, 'Our Fathers,' said to have been baptized in the cloud and in the sea, the writer really, necessarily, and intentionally included numerous infants and young children; Secondly, That this Baptism of the Israelites unto Moses embraced all the essential principles and properties of Christian Baptism; and, Thirdly, That the practice of Infant Baptism, under the gospel dispensation, may be fairly and fully sustained from the Apostle's reasonings and references to the Baptism of the Hebrews in the Red Sea." We purposely refrain from exhibiting any details of the argument, and from expressing an opinion on its validity, or on the truth of the exposition on which it is based. We must add, however, that the objections of Baptist writers, the older and the most recent, are brought forward fully and explicitly. "I have allowed," says Mr. Thorn, "our opponents to speak out fully for themselves. Their strongest statements, arguments, and objections have been copied without the smallest perversion or weakening of their import; and in every important citation, the chapter and page of my authorities have been appended." The writings of Pædobaptists are similarly used, so far as they serve the author's purpose, or where it is necessary to represent the history or state of opinion on any particular point. The principle element of the argument is new; and the consideration of the pleas and reasonings of those who practice adult-believers' baptism, is the fullest, so far as we know, that any Pædobaptist writer has attempted. It is not without reason that Mr. Thorn, having described his book, from his own point of view, in his title-page, as "Infant Baptism a Divine Obligation, recognised, sanctioned, pleaded, and practised by the apostle Paul," adds that it is also here "defended from every known objection hitherto brought against it." And when we say that the book extends to upwards of 600 very closely printed pages, and that the analytical table of contents, which is by no means unnecessarily full, extends to twenty-four pages, it may be judged that no feature of the controversy has been omitted in this examination. It is a book which Pædobaptists ought to know; and which cannot be, and will not be, ignored by writers on the other side.

THE PERIODICALS (MARCH).

In *Blackwood* for the present month the poem of "St. Stephens" is brought to a somewhat abrupt close, but it contains some brilliant lines eulogistic of Macaulay, Peel, and other Parliamentary orators. The story of "The Luck of Ladysmede" is also wound up; but those who relish this bit-by-bit story-telling may be consoled by the continuance of "Norman Sinclair"—a far higher style of novel. Maga's political diatribes are

more to our taste as they have been in essence reproduced in the enlivening form of Mr. Horsman's philippics.—*Fraser* has caught the anti-Napoleonic mania; and, as an antidote to any uncomfortable feeling left by "W. W.'s" gloomy predictions, we turn to the charming talk of "A. K. H. B." on "The worries of life and how to meet them," and to the gossiping paper on Madame Récamier. In two separate papers, *Fraser* discusses the Budget, and speaks very hopefully of the benefits that are to come from the reduction of the duties on wine. Mr. Peacock continues his interesting extracts from the correspondence of Shelley.—The contents of the *Englishwoman's Magazine* continue to be eminently practical. We may single out the memoirs of Miss Sieveking, of Hamburg, a lady of philanthropic repute only second to Mrs. Fry, as a biographical sketch well adapted to show the sphere in which the energies and aspirations of educated women may find active and beneficial exercise.

The subjects of the three line engravings in the *Art Journal* are the well-known picture of Matsys, "The Misers," Tscheggeny's "Cow Doctor," and Raffaele's "Madonna di San Sisto,"—the first two from the Royal collection, the last from the Dresden Gallery. In addition to the other illustrated sketches, the present number contains the first of a series of papers on "Lombardy and its Capital." Under Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's pleasant guidance, we this month revisit the interesting ruins of "Old Caerleon," where King Arthur held his court, and which "supplies facts enough to furnish the antiquary and the archaeologist with materials for volumes."—The *National* contains some excellent and fanciful woodcuts, better brought out than usual. Amongst the former is "A Pleasant Way Home"—an imposing avenue of beeches. The frontispiece is a view of the "Laboratory of the Alchemist," in which retorts and crucibles are transformed into the most grotesque animated monsters. Mr. Ritchie's facile pen sketches Mr. Roebuck as a Parliamentary orator, and the Archbishop of Canterbury as a preacher. The latter is described as "the very reverse of the Bishop of Exeter," but a respectable and, above all, a safe Primate.

The *Eclectic* has papers on—The First Arctic Expedition, Thomas A'Becket, Last Year's Carnival at Rome, further pages from Fredericka Bremer's Diary, a criticism on Macaulay, and a sketch of the Protestant Movement in Italy. But the article that will enlist the greatest interest is a clever notice of Mr. Darwin's celebrated book, in which his theory as to "the origin of species" is very ably combated.—A great many readers of the *Christian Spectator* will welcome the re-appearance of the name of the Rev. T. Lynch at the head of an article ("Importunity") as gratifying evidence of the partial restoration to health of one of its most acceptable contributors. Mr. John Sheppard contributes the first of two essays on letter-writing, and "J. C. W." in "The Church of England in the Colonies," brings Bishop Selwyn into court to show how vigorously the Episcopalians of New Zealand are pursuing their missionary work because freed from those hindrances—"the abuses of private patronage, the sale of spiritual offices, inequality of incomes, the failure of all corrective discipline over the benefited clergy, the heartrending injustice of dilapidations, all springing from the same root of private property"—which though they obtain at home are, according to the bishop, "no part of the Church of England." Indeed, the Liberation Society, in their scheme of policy, simply embody the ideas of the Bishop of New Zealand. The present number of the *Spectator* is altogether of more than average interest.—In the *Baptist Magazine* the Rev. J. H. Hinton gives the first of two papers, entitled, "Strictures on some Passages in the Rev. J. B. Brown's 'Divine Life in Man.'" In the article before us that acute polemic takes exception to Mr. Brown's views "on the moral government of God," and "on man's need of salvation." Notwithstanding Mr. Hinton's severe, almost harsh criticism, it may be doubted whether, on the whole, Mr. Brown's theological views substantially differ from his own. There may be occasional looseness of phraseology, and some inconsistencies of expression, but such a book ought to be judged rather by its entire scope than by detached passages from sermons—intended to illustrate some special views of Divine truth—being submitted to the ordeal of theological dissection. To a great extent Mr. Hinton is, we verily believe, only examining the other side of the same shield which Mr. Brown holds up to view. It may be a defect in theological acuteness which permits us, after reading these strictures, to find in the book a broad and elevated view of "The Divine Life in Man," which warms and expands the spiritual life.—We have before noticed the improved literary aspect of the *Evangelical Magazine*. In no respect is the change more observable than in the *Missionary Magazine* which is bound up with it. Thus the March number contains, besides the usual chronicle of missionary intelligence, an historical sketch of the Samoan Mission, and a part of the attractive paper from the *Eclectic* on "The Gospel among the Karens," from the pen of the Rev. Joseph Mullens.

BIRTHS.

MAITLAND.—March 13, at Sunderland, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., of a son.
FROST.—March 14, at 3, Alwyne-cottages, Canonbury-park, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ward Frost, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVY—WOOD.—March 8, at the Friends' Meeting House, Lancaster, Henry, son of the late J. S. Davy, grocer, Bridgehouses, Sheffield, to Isabella, second daughter of Wm. Wood, Heellington-road, York.
CHEVIN—ALLEN.—March 9, by licence, at the Colahill-street Independent Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. James Read, minister of the Chapel, Mr. Joseph Chevin, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Allen, of Atherstone.
ROPER—HANCOCK.—March 10, at Green Mount Independent Chapel, Tottington, by the Rev. Mr. Blim, Mr. William Chantler Roper, of Tottington, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. James Edwards Hancock, of Salford.
BELL—BRAY.—March 11, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. John Bell, of Wood Dalling, to Miss Ann Bray, of the same place.
MORRIS—LEWIS.—March 12, by licence, at Salem Chapel, Newton Abbot, by the Rev. J. Chater, Henry, eldest son of William Morris, Esq., of the Grange, Salford, to Fanny Louisa, daughter of David Lewis, Esq.

TATE-BOWLINSON.—March 14, at Renshaw-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. H. Thom, J. P. Tate, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Harriette, daughter of R. Bowlinson, Esq., of Liverpool.

BALL-HENFREY.—March 15, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Barker, LL.B., Mr. William Ball, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Henfrey, Welford-road.

WALKER-BROADBENT.—March 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Renshaw-street, Blackburn, by the Rev. W. G. Field, the Rev. William Walker, of Redruth, Cornwall, to Miss Maria Martha Broadbent, of Blackburn.

WATERMAN-SMITH.—March 16, at George-street Chapel, Croydon, by the Rev. D. Ball, M.A., the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maldstone, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of D. O. Smith, Esq., of Morland House, Norwood.

DUNKERLEY-TAYLOR.—March 17, at the Unitarian Chapel, Upper Brook-street, Manchester, by the Rev. W. Gaskell, M.A., Alfred, son of Mr. C. Dunkerley, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Mr. P. Taylor, both of Moss-side.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—Lately, drowned while performing his duties as an officer on the barque Native, during the late heavy gales in the Atlantic, while on his way from New York to this country. Mr. George Campbell, son of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, editor of the *British Standard*.

RUDHALL.—March 6, Sarah, the wife of John Rudhall, Esq., of 4, St. John's-terrace, Lewisham High-road, and sister of Henry Hopkins, Esq., of Hobart-town, Tasmania, after a long and painful illness, deeply lamented.

TITLEY.—March 7, aged forty-one, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. William Titley, daughter of the late L. Bewzey, Esq., of North Cheriton. She has left a young and numerous family to deplore their irreparable loss.

SCOPES.—March 8, at Needham Market, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mary, relict of Richard Scopes, late of the same place. There are now living two daughters, four sons, thirty-two grand-children, forty-seven great grand-children, four great great grand-children; making in all, eighty-four.

FAIRLEY.—March 9, at the residence of her father, Mr. W. Barrett, Bourton Fields, near Banbury, in the twenty-third year of her age, Elizabeth Anna, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. Fairley, of Harham.

BLACK.—March 9, of malignant scarlet fever and brain fever, James Wallis, aged five and a-half years, and on March 15, of the same disease, Alfred, aged eleven months, the eldest and youngest beloved children of Mr. Robert Black, of Hill-street, Knightsbridge.

TUNLEY.—March 10, at Mr. Miles Gibbon's, Watlingtonbury, Mr. Stephen Tunley, late of Edlebridge, aged seventy-three.

CHOLEBURY.—March 12, at Finchbeck, Betsy, wife of the Rev. Jos. Cholebury, Baptist minister, aged twenty-eight.

CADURY.—March 13, at his residence, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Richard Tepper Cadbury, in the nine-second year of his age.

SADGROVE.—March 14, at 12, Barnes-place, Mile-end-road, Mr. James Sadgrove, in his fifty-eighth year.

STEWART.—March 14, at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde-park, aged seventy, John Stewart, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lynton.

JONES.—March 15, at Rickmansworth, Herts, Matilda Emma, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. D. Jones, of that place.

VERDUE.—March 16, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. L. Webb, of Combs, Mr. S. Verdue, late of Woodbridge, for many years of Messrs. Alexander's Bank in that town.

SHERMAN.—March 18, at the Paragon, Blackheath, in full assurance of a joyful resurrection, Martha Rose, the beloved daughter of the Rev. James Sherman, in the twenty-second year of her age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market has been considerably influenced by the reports relative to the cession of Savoy, and the distrust of the Emperor's policy. On Saturday there was a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Consols, in consequence of Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons. Yesterday there was a fresh decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. To-day a heavy tone consequently prevails, although the actual fluctuation is exceedingly limited. Consols are 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. Exchequer Bills are 17s. to 20s. pm. India Loan, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 4 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 85; ditto 5 per Cent., 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Debentures, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Bonds, 2s. dis.

No diminution can be reported in the general demand for money, as the supply of commercial bills is increasing rather than otherwise, as usual towards the end of the quarter. Under these circumstances full rates have to be paid for discount accommodation.

Foreign Securities are rather inactive, but prices are tolerably firm.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's Shares are 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. The Universal ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; London and Provincial, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; and Buenos Ayres Railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 prem. The new Brazilian Loan is quoted 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 prem.

Business in the Railway Share Market has been moderately active, but prices have not varied to any important extent. Bristol and Exeter have declined to 102. Caledonian to 90. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, to 223. Great Westerns to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands advanced to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eastern Counties to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern to 110; and the A Stock to 103. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Western to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign Lines are quite neglected, prices being nominally unaltered. In the Colonial Market East Indian have improved to 103. Grand Trunk of Canada to 34 and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Westerns of Canada to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12.

Joint Stock Bank Shares are flat. Bank of Australasia, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oriental Bank, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ottoman Bank, 18. In the Miscellaneous Market Peninsular and Oriental Steam are steady at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Australian Land at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Van Diemen's Land, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Messrs. Rothschild have announced a loan on behalf of the Government of Brazil, of 1,373,013 $\frac{1}{2}$, for the promotion of the Pernambuco Railway and other industrial undertakings. The issuing price is 90, with interest commencing from the 1st December last, and a discount of 3 per cent. upon payments in anticipation. Applications will be received up to Friday next, at noon.

The public sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 1st inst., closed on Monday evening. According to a circular of Messrs. Southey and Son, they comprised 36,160 bales—namely, 22,972 Australian

and 13,187 Cape; and the attendance both of home and foreign buyers being large, full prices were obtained, especially for choice descriptions.

PARTIES ABOUT TO MAKE PRESENTS are strongly recommended to visit the show-rooms of Messrs. Parkins and Gotto, of 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London, who have displayed excellent taste in the selection of an immense stock of really useful articles (at moderate prices), especially adapted for presentation, consisting of writing and dressing-cases, bags, reticules, stationery cases, blotting-books, inkstands, despatch-boxes, desks, work-boxes, book-slides, beautiful specimens in pearl, papier-mache, and tortoiseshell, elegantly mounted articles, Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services; in fact, an endless variety of articles to suit every taste and pocket.

PARKINS AND GOTTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers. Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6s. in the pound.—Parkins and Gotto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

ADVERTISEMENT.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—GOOD DIGESTION, CLEAR COMPLEXION.—Our winters abound in such constant changes of temperature and moisture that skin diseases always prevail at this season. Rough skin, chapped hands, and pimples are the simplest class; these admit of easy cure by smearing Holloway's Ointment over the affected portions each night at bed time; while his purifying Pills are taken in such doses as the system will bear without inconvenience. This is a safe and ready way of removing all skin diseases depending on irritation caused by atmospheric changes; when cutaneous complaints arise from disordered digestion, the same means will be found serviceable and always curative. Any person, on reading the "Directions for use," can apply Holloway's remedies with certain benefit.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,049,615
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	8,450,900
Gold Bullion	14,574,615
Silver Bullion	—
Total	£29,049,615

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve	8,732,233
Public Deposits ..	9,271,338
Other Deposits ..	13,030,840
Seven Day and other Bills	719,005
Total	£41,806,416

BANKRUPT DEPARTMENT.	
Government Securities ..	£10,221,190
Other Securities ..	21,816,351
Notes	8,543,610
Gold & Silver Coin ..	725,265
Total	£41,806,416

March 15, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, March 16, 1860.

BANKRUPT.
BLAND, E., Great Chapel-street, Westminster, linen-draper, March 20, April 26.
BURROWS, W., late of Cambridge-street, Pimlico, dealer in candles, March 20, April 26.
MILLAR, R., junior, and MUNN, E. L., Primrose-street, Bishopgate-street, oilman, March 27, April 24.
FICKLER, G., Aldermanbury, clothier, March 28, April 23.
MOUNTFORD, J., Stoke-upon-Trent, parian manufacturer, March 28, April 16.
MERRIMAN, J., Hyson-green, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer, March 20, April 19.
LOWNDES, L., Abergavenny, draper, March 27, April 24.
EVANS, J., Bristol, cattle dealer, March 27, April 24.
BOWDEN, M., Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, March 27, April 24.
HARRIS, J., Lea Bailly, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, March 27, April 24.
SPICER, W. S., Kingston-upon-Hull, tobaccoist, April 14, May 2.
LILLEY, T., North Shields, merchant tailor, March 23, April 24.

Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

BANKRUPT.
REDSTONE, J. H., Cowes, Isle of Wight, fishmonger, March 31, April 27.
MILBURN, F. W., Westbourne-park Villas, boarding-house keeper, March 30, April 27.
RISDALE, G., Gower-place, Euston-square, surgeon, March 30, April 28.
JOHNSON, J. B., Aberdeen-mews, Islington, stable-keeper, April 2 and 30.
MORRIS, W., Nottingham, draper, April 3, May 1.
SMART, H., Gloucester, printer, April 2 and 3.
MELLING, J., and CARB, R., Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers, March 31, May 5.
GOLDSMITH, K., Sutton, Cambridgeshire, miller, April 3, May 1.
BENRIMO, M., and PICCOTTO, J., New Broad-street, City, merchants, April 3, May 1.
NICHOLSON, T., junior, and NICHOLSON, I. B., Gloucester, coal merchants, April 2 and 30.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 19.

The foreign supplies last week were, Wheat—760 quarters from Rostock, 60 quarters Hamburg, 1,470 quarters Alexandria. Barley—590 quarters from Denmark, 1,000 quarters France. Oats—550 quarters from Danzig, 620 quarters Sweden, 5,535 quarters Holland. Tares—96 quarters from Hamburg, 16 quarters Rotterdam. Flour—204 sacks. We had a moderate supply of English wheat at market this morning, and very little foreign has arrived in the last week; good samples of both descriptions met with more inquiry, and sold at 1s. per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices. Flour steady sale, at full prices. Barley was taken off pretty freely both for malting and grinding. Beans and peas firm. The supply of oats was not large, but consisting chiefly of light descriptions, found a slow sale, whilst good heavy corn sold pretty readily

and without change in price. Linseed and cakes quite as dear. Tares slow sale. There is some quantity of both English and foreign red cloverseed offering for sale at irregular prices. White went off slowly.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	36 to 46	Dantzic	43 to 56
Ditto White	38 52	Konigsberg, Red	40 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	48 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	48 52
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	44 46
Barley, malted	40 45	Petersburg	44 48
Distilling	28 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odesa	42 46
Beans, mazagan	32 46	Mariupol	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	34 36
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 50
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	28 41
Gray	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	28 34
Boilers	—	East Friesland	25 27
Tares (English new)	42 64	Egyptian	25 27
Foreign	—	Odesa	25 27
Oats (English new)	20 24	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	31 38
Sack of 280 lbs	42 43	Pigeon	35 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 43
Black Sea	50 53	Oats—	—
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	18 19
Canaryseed	50 54	Jahde	18 19
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	17 18
112 lbs. English	42 90	Danish, Yellow feed	21 22
German	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	20 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12 10s to 13 0s	—	New York	23 28
Rape Cakes, 4 10s to 5 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 25 0s to 26 0s per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 5d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, March 19.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 2,025 head. About an average time-of-year supply of foreign stock was on offer to-day, and the trade ruled heavy on easier terms. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderately good, and in somewhat improved condition, owing to the large supplies of dead meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,500 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 180 oxen. We were reasonably well supplied with nearly all breeds of sheep, except the best Downs. Long-wooled sheep sold heavily at 4d per 8lbs less money, but the value of Downs and half-breeds was supported. There was rather an improved inquiry for lambs, at from 5s 8d to 6s 8d per 8lbs. Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, at 4d to 6d per 8lbs beneath last Monday's prices. Pigs were in moderate supply and heavy request, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 8 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 10 to 5 4
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 6 5 8
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 8 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 4 0	Large hogs	3 6 3 10
Second quality	4 2 4 8	Neatam. porkers	4 2 4 10
Lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d.			

Suckling calves, 19s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 19.

Since our last report, large supplies of meat have come to hand from Scotland and various parts of England. Generally speaking, the trade continues in a sluggish state, at the annexed quotations:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 6 to 2 10	Small pork	4 6 to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 6 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 6
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 4 4 2
Large pork	3 6 4 2	Veal	4 2 4 10
Lamb, 6s 0d to 6s 0d.			

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 19.

We continue to receive full average supplies of potatoes by railway, but the arrivals by water-carriage are still very moderate. Good sound parcels move off freely, other kinds slowly.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, March 20.

TEA.—The market remains very quiet, and prices are unaltered.

SUGAR.—The late advance has been fully maintained for all descriptions, and in the refined market higher rates are current, owing to the diminished stock on hand.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate business has been transacted, but late prices have been well maintained. Stocks on hand at the present time, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a slight deficiency.

RICE.—The inquiry for the finer qualities has been active, and full prices have been offered.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a moderate inquiry, but in some instances at a decline of about 1s per cwt. on the extreme rates of last week.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 448 firkins of butter, and 3,233 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 14,693 casks of butter, and 333 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market we have no new feature to notice. The small stock is going off at irregular rates, according to quality. Foreign met a good sale, at but little alteration in prices. The bacon market ruled very firm, and a good business transacted. Prices improved 1s to 2s per cwt. Sales of prime Waterford sizeable made at 6s to 6s 3d for this, and at 6s for next month's shipment.

COALS, Monday, March 19.—A brisk market, with an upward tendency. Stewart's, 21s; Hutton's, 21s 3d; Haswell's, 21s; Eden Main, 18s 6d; Riddle's, 18s 3d; Tansfield, 12s 9d; Wylam's, 16s 6d; Hollywell, 16s; Hartleys, 16s. Fresh arrivals, 60; left from last day, 11—Total, 80.

OILS, Monday, March 19.—Linseed oil on the spot is firm, at 28s to 28s 3d per cwt. Rape sells steadily, on rather higher terms. Palm, coconut, and lard oils are inactive, but a fair business is doing in olive. Most other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine is less active, at 35s for English, and 36s for American.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, March 17.—The transactions in flax continue on a very moderate scale; in prices, however, no change has taken place. Hemp moves off freely at 28s per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute and coir goods are steady, but the demand for them is inactive.

HOPS, Monday, March 19.—The settlement of the question of duties has not at present improved the character of our market, which remains in the same inactive condition as of late.

SEEDS, Monday, March 19.—The more favourable weather of the past week has caused rather more inquiry for seeds, but no improvement can be noted in actual business, and values remain unchanged for all descriptions of red seed. White, with moderate demand, maintains its value. Trefoil we note is lower. Canaryseed meets a steady sale, without change in value.

WOOL, Monday, March 19.—Since our last report, less than an average business has been transacted in short wools, at about previous quotations. Long wools, however, have changed hands to a fair extent on former terms. The trade evidently has suffered from the unusually high currencies demanded by holders, and the progress of the colonial sales.

Advertisements.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—United Service Gazette.

"Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frames. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHEUMATISM, and GINGER PILLS, are an unfailing remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Their gentle operation yet certain result particularly recommend them for all occasional ailments; and, as their use necessitates no confinement, the man of business can continue his pursuits, and the aged of both sexes find a medicine that may be resorted to at any time, under all circumstances, without the least apprehension of dangerous results.

In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Prepared only by W. Prichard, apothecary, 65, Charing-cross. To be had of all Medicine Vendors.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

An eminent Wesleyan Minister, the Rev. W. H. Evans, in writing the biography of his father, in the "Welsh Wesleyan Magazine" for December, 1859, says:—"He had been very painfully affected by an asthmatic complaint and a troublesome cough; but by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers these were removed, so that he enjoyed ease in his latter days, and was entirely free from the cough which so generally troubles old ministers."—See the "Welsh Wesleyan Magazine" for December, 1859, p. 402.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

ALLNUTT'S FRUIT LOZENGES, for COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, &c., prepared solely from the Black Currant.

Be careful to ask for "Allnutt's Fruit Lozenges," prepared only by the Proprietor, FREDERICK ALLNUTT (late Allnutt and Son), 12, Chapel-row, Portsea.

Aged Persons, Public Speakers, and Singers find them peculiarly beneficial.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. each, and in larger boxes (one containing three) at 2s. 6d. each, by one or more Patent Medicine Vendors in each town in the United Kingdom. Where also may be had, prepared by the above.

AROMATIC FUMIGATING OR PASTILE PAPER. This Article, from the certainty of its smouldering, and its great fragrance, is invaluable in overcoming the unpleasant smell of the sick room, or any disagreeable effluvia, from whatever cause arising. It is found of great service on a sea voyage, also in hot climates.

Sold in Packets, 6d. each.

A Packet forwarded free by post on receipt of six stamps.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemars' Melange, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Office: 82, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute. The public is cautioned against counterfeits.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers, bleachers, dyers, and laundresses in the kingdom, may be had free on application. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

Sole Manufacturers—BRIGGS and CO., 29, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

AN ACT OF CHARITY.—A Gentleman having been cured of nervous debility, lassitude, indigestion, dialike to society, impediments to marriage, in a short time, after years of mental anguish and misery, will forward free to any address the means by which he was perfectly restored to health on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. Address, Thomas Howard, Esq., Clive House, near Birmingham.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS AND DANGEROUS COMPOUNDS SOLD IN IMITATION OF

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

A new remedy discovered and named by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L., formerly of the Army Medical Staff, the preparation of which is confined and only known to the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. It instantly relieves and speedily cures CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Nervous Headaches, &c., and professional authorities speak of it as being above all suspicion of empiricism. Sold by all chemists, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order, and with Professional Testimonials enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fell victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproducible to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe the Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this your please, if worth your while."

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating." Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 9d.; ¼ pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.

DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster Indigestion—

That torment of our brightest days,
And horror of our nights.

Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

These pills are supplied to the public (through agents only) by the Proprietor, Mr. F. A. RICHARDSON, Long Ditton, Surrey, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; and may be had of all Dealers in Patent Medicines, London Agents: Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

KEARSLEY'S Original WIDOW WELCH'S

FEMALE PILLS are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 9d., or by post for Thirty-six Stamps; and all Medicine Vendors.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS.

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hanway, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Prices.

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Exceed all belief! The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it!! If a small portion is used when making Puddings, Norfolk Dumplings or Pancakes, the size will be increased **NEARLY ONE-HALF!!** Try a Penny Packet for some puddings and notice the surprising results!!!

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May also be made **WITHOUT YEAST**; and Tea Cakes, Buns and Plum Puddings without Eggs or Butter!! Two pounds of flour are saved in every stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to nine eggs!! Don't be put off with inferior imitations.

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